

Notes on a collection of Insects from Gayndah, by

WILLIAM MACLEAY, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read 3rd April, 1871.]

MR. MASTERS, the assistant Curator of the Australian Museum, has lately returned from Gayndah, a town on the Burnett River, about 150 miles inland from Wide Bay, where he had been employed for some months in endeavouring to procure for the Museum, specimens of the new description of Fish or Batrachian, lately described by Mr. Krefft under the name of *Peratodus Forsteri*.

Mr. Masters has not only been so successful in the object of his mission as to get nineteen of these anomalous animals, but has also brought back with him a very large collection of specimens in all branches of Natural History. Among these the collection of Coleoptera stands pre-eminent, it contains over 1,100 species, and numbers nearly 16,000 specimens.

I propose to give as far as I am able in this paper, a complete list of this very magnificent collection, describing the new genera and species, and making occasional observations on the habitats &c. of the others.

I have always hitherto in describing new genera and species, adopted the system most usual with English Entomologists of giving these descriptions in Latin. On this occasion I intend to depart from that rule, as I believe that many of those who take an interest in Australian Entomology, will infinitely prefer the descriptions given in plain and intelligible English.

CICINDELIDÆ.

- 1.—TETRACHA CRUCIGERA, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1863, Vol. 1, page 10.

I described this species from specimens from Rockhampton and Port Denison. It is not as suggested by Count Castelnau (*Not. Aust. Coleopt.*, page 3), identical with *T. Australasiæ*, Hope, which is from Port Essington.

2.—*CICINDELA CIRCUMCINCTA*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, *page* 4.

3.—*DISTYPSIDERA UNDULATA*, Westw. *Mag. Zool.*, Vol.
1, *page* 252.

4.—*DISTYPSIDERA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is of a bronzy olive hue above, with the middle of the labrum, the basal joints of the palpi, the under side of the thighs, the tibiæ, the tarsi, an arcuated fascia extending from the shoulders to near the suture at one third from the base, a zigzag fascia about the middle enlarged at the sides and not reaching the suture, and the apex of the elytra, of a pale yellow. The antennæ, excepting the basal joint, and the apex of the tibiæ, and of each joint of the tarsi, are black. Between the eyes the head is marked with a number of fine longitudinal striolæ, on the back of the head the striolæ are transverse. The thorax is a little longer than the breadth, and is marked with transverse striolæ; the median line is distinct, and the transverse depressions near the apex and base are very deep. Between these depressions the sides of the thorax are slightly rounded. The scutellum is short, broad, depressed in the middle and pointed at the apex. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax, square at the shoulders, parallel-sided, and round at the apex. The sculpture consists of, fine wavy transverse striolæ on the middle, and punctures on the sides. The legs are thinly clothed with short white setæ. The under surface is of an uniform brilliant bluish black.

All the species of this genus very much resemble one another, and a mere description without comparison would scarcely suffice for the certain recognition of any one of them. In this case the strongest resemblance is to *D. undulata* Westw., it differs in being very much smaller, in having the indentations on the sides of the labrum much deeper, in the flatter and less laterally rounded thorax, in the smoother and less deep sculpture of both thorax and elytra, in the shorter scutellum, in the absence of a smooth

protuberance on the shoulder and in the legs being clothed with shorter and more thinly distributed white hairs. To *D. volitans*, MacL., W., there is a near approach in size and sculpture, but in this last species the colour is darker, the yellow bands are differently disposed, the labrum is distinctly nine-toothed whereas seven only are visible in *D. Mastersii*, the scutellum is much longer and the legs are much more densely clothed with hairs. In almost all the points of difference mentioned above, it differs still more from *D. flavicans*, Chaudoir. *D. Gruti* Pasc, from Lizard Island, the only other Australian species of the genus described, I have never seen.

CARABIDÆ.

5.—PAMBORUS VIRIDIS, Gory. *Mon. t.* 161. *f.* 1.

6.—PAMBORUS GUERINII, Gory. *Mag. Zool.*, 1830, *t.* 26,—*Mon. t.* 167. *f.* 2,—*Boisd. Voy. Astrol.* 2, *page* 27.

The insect before me is evidently the small and black variety of *P. Guerinii*, alluded to by Count Castelnau in his notes on Australian Coleoptera, as coming from the Pine Mountains, Queensland.

I believe it will be found to constitute a distinct species.

7.—PAMBORUS BRISBANENSIS, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, *page* 10.

8.—CASNONIA OBSCURA, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, *page* 14.

9.—EUDALIA LATIPENNIS, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, *page* 108. *Casteln, Not. Aust. Col.*, *page* 16.

This insect was originally described by me as *Odocantha latipennis*. Count Castelnau has placed it, and properly, in a new genus, which he has named as above, but unfortunately without giving the generic characters.

10.—*DRYPTA AUSTRALIS*, Dej. *Spec. Coleopt.*, Vol. 1, page 185.

11.—*DRYPTA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

This beautiful *Drypta* is very distinct from *D. Australis*, the only Australian species hitherto known. The palpi are more pointed, the thorax has the median line much less distinct, the elytra have the lateral margins, apex, and sutural fascia, of a more brilliant blue, and are altogether more convex and strongly punctured. The sutural fascia, which is very broad and at the base extends to the shoulders, terminates at one third from the apex, where it is nearly met by a narrow extension upwards on each elytron of the blue apical margin. There is a dense ashen pubescence over the entire surface of the body.

12.—*POLYSTICHUS AUSTRALIS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Of a rather dull brown covered with a dense short yellow pubescence, with the antennæ, palpi, and legs reddish yellow. Head smooth and thinly punctured. Thorax a little longer than the breadth, and slightly narrowed behind, with the posterior angles rather sharp and with a broad recurved lateral margin, on which are two setigerous punctures, one above the middle and at the broadest part of the thorax, the other at the posterior angle. Scutellum long, triangular, and densely punctured on the basal portion. Elytra closely covered with narrow striæ, with the interstices elevated, every third interstice being distinctly larger; of these striæ there are about thirty on each elytron, the lateral one only is broad and marked with large and rather distant punctures.

I believe this to be the first of this genus described as Australian. I have two specimens of it in my own collection from Rockhampton.

13.—GIGADEMA POLITULUM. n. sp.

Length 12 lines.

Black. Head and thorax nitid and thinly punctured, the former elongated and narrowed behind the eyes, the latter, with the anterior angles much rounded and advanced, the apex truncated, and median line well marked. Elytra closely covered with small punctures, and striated, with the interstices elevated.

This species though smaller, most resembles *G. longipenne* Germ., it however differs from it in many respects, more especially in the long neck and in the rounder and more prominent anterior angles of the thorax. The apex of the thorax also is in this species quite straight, while in the other it is a little concave.

14.—GIGADEMA SULCATUM, MacL. W.

Helluo sulcatus, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1, 1864, page 108.

Gigadema Thomsoni, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, page 21.

15.—HELLUOSOMA MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Entirely of a reddish brown colour. Head very much constricted behind forming a small neck. Thorax elongated, truncate in front, much narrowed behind, covered with coarse punctures and longitudinal depressions bounded by rough irregular ridges, with the median line extremely fine and in the middle of the largest of these depressions. Elytra striated and closely punctured. Legs and under side of body, abdomen excepted, of a lighter colour than the back.

Drs. Gemminger and Harold have in their "Catalogue Coleopterorum," merged the genera *Gigadema*, Thoms. and *Helluosoma*, Casteln., in the genus *Enigma*, Newm. I have, however, preserved them distinct here, as I believe them to be all good genera.

16.—*ACROGENYS HIRSUTA*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, page 109.

17.—*PHEROPSOPHUS VERTICALIS*, Dej. *Spec.* 1, page 302.

18.—*CALLEIDA PALLIDICOLLIS*, MacL., W. *Trigonothops pallidicollis*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, page 110.

This may possibly be a new species, the head looks more smooth, and the thorax narrower than in the specimens I originally got from Port Denison. Mr. Masters only captured one specimen.

19.—*XANTHOPHŒA CHAUDOIRI*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Pale red with the elytra still paler. The thorax is rather elongate, very little broader in front than behind, and about the middle, where it is a little widened, there is a setigerous puncture. The median line is deeply marked. The elytra are striated, with the striæ of a dark hue, and closely punctured.

I have placed this species under the genus *Xanthophœa*, because it answers to the description of that genus, but the thorax in *X. grandis* Chaud. is more cordiform, and that insect has altogether a more elongate look. I have named the species after the founder of the genus, the Baron de Chaudoir.

20.—*CYMINDIS CRASSICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Of a deep black, with the exception of the antennæ, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi. Head broad, large, convex, and entirely and closely covered with longitudinal striolæ. Thorax very little narrowed behind, median line well marked, lateral margin furnished with two setigerous punctures,—one about one-third of the length of the thorax from the anterior angles, the other at the posterior angles,—and upper surface marked with small punctures, and

fine transverse striolæ. The elytra show a slight bronzy tint, with the striæ deep and finely punctured and with the interstices elevated and smooth.

PHLÆOCARABUS. n. gen.

Head small, obtuse in front, narrowed suddenly behind the eyes into a distinct neck. Mentum with a large obtuse median tooth. Labium rather long, rounded at the apex. Labial palpi, moderately securiform; maxillary, cylindrical. Mandibles short, broad at the base, acute and slightly arcuated at the tip. Labrum almost square. Antennæ of medium length, filiform, the first joint largest, the second very small. Thorax rather broader than the length, lobed behind. Legs of medium size, fourth article of the tarsi, small and entire.

In many respects the single species of which this genus is formed resembles *Cymindis*, while in others it seems to approach *Lebia*. I prefer to associate it with the first named genus.

21.—PHLÆOCARABUS MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head and thorax of a dark red, the first almost smooth, the latter with fine transverse striolæ, and well marked median line. The elytra are black, with a large spot at the base on each side of the suture, and a narrow lateral margin of a dull red. The legs and under portion of the body are of a lighter colour.

PHLÆODROMIUS. n. gen.

Head almost square, very obtuse in front, not narrower behind the eyes. Mentum without median tooth, the lateral lobes large and rounded, forming internally a right angle with the body of the mentum. Palpi short and slightly truncated. Labium oblong, truncated and covered with hairs. Labrum broader than long, widening gradually towards the apex, which is truncate. Mandibles strong, short, thick and slightly arcuated at the extremities. Antennæ short, first joint large, second small

and thin, third also thin but larger than second, fourth short obconic, fifth, sixth, seventh and eight joints much thicker and somewhat square or moniliform, the remaining joints filiform. Thorax broader than the length, truncate in front and at the base, rounded at the anterior angles where it is rather narrower than at the posterior, the latter slightly obtuse. Elytra much broader than the thorax. Legs robust, fourth joint of the tarsi strongly bilobed.

22.—*PHLEODROMIUS PICEUS*. n. sp.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pitchy red, of a lighter hue on the head, sides and centre of thorax, legs and underside of body. The head and thorax are almost smooth or very remotely and finely punctured, the latter is broadly margined, more especially towards the posterior angles which are recurved. The median line is pretty well marked, and on each lateral margin there are two setigerous punctures, one at the widest part of the thorax which is almost the centre, the other very near the posterior angles. The elytra are striated, the striæ are closely and finely punctured, and the interstices are broad and rather flat.

I am somewhat puzzled as to the position of this insect, it is so unlike any of the *Lebiidæ* hitherto described, but that its affinity is to that Family, and as I think to no other is nearly certain. Mr. Masters brought one specimen only from Gayndah, but I find that I had previously received a few specimens from other portions of Queensland.

EULEBIA. n. gen.

Head oval, scarcely narrower behind than in front of the eyes. Mentum with an apparently small median tooth. Palpi cylindrical and rather blunted at the apex. Mandibles strong, short, slightly arcuated at the tip. Labum square, truncated at the apex. Labium almost corneous, slightly rounded in front. Antennæ rather short, nearly filiform, the joints from the fourth to the ninth rather thicker. Thorax much broader than the length, not

narrower behind, the apex truncate, the base extended in the middle into a lobe. Elytra broader than the thorax. Legs rather long, the fourth joint of the tarsi strongly bilobed.

23.—*EULEBIA PLAGIATA*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Reddish testaceous with a large patch on the elytra extending from the base on each side of the suture, to a short distance from the apex, and the terminal segments of the abdomen of a bluish black. The head is smooth. The thorax is very finely and transversely striolate, with the median line well marked, and two setigerous punctures on each lateral margin, one a little behind the anterior angle, the other very closely above the posterior angle. The elytra are striated, with the interstices wide and slightly raised.

24.—*EULEBIA PICIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Entirely of a pitchy red colour, rather darker on the elytra. Head and thorax as in the last species. Elytra more deeply striated, with the interstices more elevated, and with a depression on the third interstice, a little above the middle.

25.—*SAROTHROCREPIS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

This species though much smaller, looks very like *Lebia posticalis* Guer. It is however of rather a paler hue, and the black fascia on the elytra is larger.

26.—*SAROTHROCREPIS PALLIDA*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Smaller than the last, and of a still paler yellow. There is a large black patch about the middle of the elytra, from which there is a narrow extension behind to the lateral margins. There is also a very narrow black vitta along the suture. The labrum is not so extended as in the last species.

27.—*SAROTHROCREPIS FASCIATA*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Like the last but much smaller, and with a broad black fascia on the hinder part of the elytra which is prolonged along the suture towards the apex.

28.—*SAROTHROCREPIS MINIMA*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1864, page III.

This insect ought to form a new genus. I have not been able to spare a specimen for dissection, but I am convinced I was wrong in putting it with *Sarothrocrepis*.

29.—*DROMIUS HUMERALIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Glossy, black, with the antennæ, palpi, legs, a large irregular spot on each shoulder covering nearly the whole of the base of the elytra, and a round spot on the suture near the apex, of a dark red. The head and thorax are smooth, the elytra are very lightly striated, and very minutely punctured.

There is only one specimen of this insect in the collection; I have been unable therefore to make a very minute examination of it, but I have little doubt that it belongs to this genus.

30.—*HOMETHES VELUTINUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of a deep velvety black, with the apical half of the antennæ and the legs pale yellow. The thorax has its broadest part near the middle where there is a setigerous puncture, the median line is indistinct. The elytra are lightly striated, and have a series of depressed points along the third interstice and near the sides; these depressions present a slightly yellow appearance.

The shape of the thorax at once distinguishes this species from *H. elegans*, Newm., it is in this insect shorter and more regularly rounded, bringing the broadest part close to the middle,

while in *H. elegans* the broadest part is near the apex, the sides of the thorax are not rounded from that to the base

31.—*HOMETHES MARGINIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, opaque, with the antennæ, legs and lateral margin of the elytra pale yellow. The head is smooth. The thorax is shagreened, with the broadest part in the middle of its length, where it is on each side angulated and furnished with a setigerous puncture. The elytra are lightly striated, the striæ have an interrupted appearance, along the yellow margin there is a series of irregular depressions.

H. guttifer Germ. is not unlike this species, but the smooth elytra present a great contrast.

32.—*PHILOPHLÆUS UNICOLOR*, Chaud. *Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg.* tome 12, page 220.

33.—*PHILOPHLÆUS MACULATUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Head and thorax of a pitchy red, the elytra brown with a small elongated yellow spot in the centre of their basal half, and a small round spot at the apex. The sides of the thorax are angulated in the middle, where there is one setigerous puncture, there is another at the posterior angle. The elytra are very finely punctured, sulcated very shallowly and covered with fine short yellow pubescence.

34.—*PHILOPHLÆUS BRUNNIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Red, with the elytra brown. Labrum with a well marked longitudinal stria. Thorax broad, broadly margined and punctured. Elytra broad, short, very finely punctured and lightly striated. Under side of body and legs reddish yellow, with the exception of the terminal segments of the abdomen which are black.

35.—*PHILOPHLÆUS DUBIUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

The head is black and smooth, with the antennae and palpi red, the labrum with a well defined median line towards the apex, and the penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi shorter than the terminal one. The thorax is like that of the last species, except that the setiform puncture marking the broadest part, is in this case nearer the apex than the base. The elytra are striated with a row of fine punctures in the striæ; the interstices are flat and smooth; the sides are very narrowly margined with red, and there is on each elytron near the apex, a narrow, very zigzag fascia of the same colour extending from the suture to the seventh stria.

This perhaps ought properly to be considered an *Agonocheila*, or it may form a new genus. It resembles the last described species in having the labrum with a distinct median line. With this exception which I have not observed generally in the genus *Philophlæus*, the labrum is long and rounded as in that genus, while the palpi are entirely of the character of Baron de Chaudoir's genus, *Agonocheila*.

36.—*PHILOPHLÆUS VITTATUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head, thorax, and legs reddish, the elytra brown, with a yellow vitta on each extending from the base to the apex, but very much narrowed behind the middle. The labrum which is not quite so long as in the typical species of the genus, is deeply impressed in the middle, the last joint of the tarsi is longer than the preceding one, the head is smooth, the thorax sparingly punctured, the elytra very finely punctured, lightly striated as in the genus generally, with two setigerous points on the third interstice. There is a very narrow yellow margin to the elytra.

According to the definition of the Baron de Chaudoir, this ought certainly to be classed with *Agonocheila*. It resembles, however, in so many ways the genus *Philophlæus*, that, I prefer to place it with the latter.

37.—*AGONOCHEILA SUTURALIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Reddish yellow with the fore part of the head, a sutural fascia on the elytra extending from the base to near the apex, and a lateral fascia on the same considerably enlarged near the apex. black. The thorax is very broad and sparingly punctured. The elytra also are broad, very closely and finely punctured, very lightly furrowed, and covered with a very fine short yellow pile.

EUCALYPTOCOLA. n. gen.

Head not narrowed behind the eyes. Mentum with a large acute medium tooth. Labium, somewhat long and rounded at the apex. Palpi, sub-cylindrical, obtuse. Mandibles, slight, long, acute, and only arcuated at the very tip. Labrum, very long, rounded, and slightly narrowed at the apex. Antennæ of medium length, thicker from the fifth joint. Thorax broader than the length, not narrower behind than in front, slightly rounded at the sides. Elytra broader than the thorax, rounded laterally and sinuate-truncate behind; Legs strong, tarsi filiform, fourth joint small, entire.

38.—*EUCALYPTOCOLA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Pitchy black with the antennæ, palpi, legs, margins of thorax and elytra, and two broad and very irregular fasciæ on the latter: consisting of elongated spots on the interstices between the striæ, one above the middle, the other at the apex; yellow. The head and thorax are nearly smooth. The elytra are sharply striated, with the interstices broad, smooth, and rather elevated.

There is an evident resemblance to the genus *Thyreopterus* in this insect, but the true affinity is no doubt to *Philophlæus*.

I have seen specimens of the genus if not the species from the Clarence River District.

39.—*SCOPODES ÆNEUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Above brassy black, beneath bluish black, with the base of the

antennæ, the palpi, and the tibiæ, yellow. The head is closely covered with longitudinal striolæ. The thorax has the same sculpture, but with the striolæ in all directions, giving it a very rugose appearance, its surface is flat, and not canaliculated, with the apex and base truncated sharply, and with the sides, angled and furnished with a long seta at its widest part which is above the middle. The elytra are opaque, with a slight silvery reflection in patches, they have several irregular depressions on their surface, and are covered with rows of small rather distant punctures, each occupied by a silvery white scale.

40.—SCOPODES LAEVIS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Glossy black, eyes very large, thorax smooth, canaliculate, widened in the middle where it forms an angle and is furnished with a long seta, and much narrowed at the base with the posterior angles rounded. The elytra are finely striated with distinct punctures in the striæ, the interstices are flat and broad.

41.—SCOPODES ANGULICOLLIS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

The sculpture of the head and thorax is the same in this species as in *S. æneus*. But the thorax is broad, rounded at the anterior angles, and very slightly narrowed at the posterior angles, which are sharp and recurved, while on each side there are two setigerous punctures, one at the widest point a little below the anterior angles, the other at the posterior angles. The elytra are lightly striated, the striæ are rather irregular and crooked, the interstices are broad and rounded.

The thorax of this species is quite like that of a *Lebia* in form.

42.—SCOPODES AURATUS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Of a bronzy hue, with patches of golden yellow, especially on the elytra, and with the antennæ, palpi and legs reddish. The head and thorax are smooth but not glossy, the latter is canaliculate,

and is shaped much like that of the last described species (*S. angulicollis*), with the exception of the anterior angles which are square and sharp. The elytra are profoundly striated, and there are several irregular depressions over their surface.

43.—SCOPODES SERICEUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Brassy black with a silken gloss on the elytra, legs and antennae brown. The thorax has a shagreen appearance, is finely canaliculated, is largely rounded at the apex and base, and has both anterior and posterior angles very sharp and prominent. Each angle is furnished with a long seta. The elytra are opaque and striated, the interstices are somewhat rounded. There are three shallow impressions along the third interstice.

44.—SILPHOMORPHA SPECIOSA, Pasc. *Journ. Ent. Vol.*
2, page 26.

45.—SILPHOMORPHA VICINA, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 28.

I am not quite sure of the identity of this insect with the one described by Count Castelnau.

46.—SILPHOMORPHA POLITA. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Of a short oval form, with the upper surface of a glossy black, without puncturation or marking, and with only faint traces of striæ on the elytra. The under surface is of a pitchy red.

I cannot find anything that answers to this insect among the species of this genus described by Count Castelnau, but there are so many of them almost exactly alike, that I am not at all confident as to its being undescribed.

47.—SILPHOMORPHA BIPLAGIATA, Casteln. *Not. Aust.*
Col. 1867, page 26.

48.—*SILPHOMORPHA PICTA*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 25.

49.—*SILPHOMORPHA BICOLOR*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 25.

50.—*SILPHOMORPHA HYDROPOROIDES*, Westw. *Mon.*
page 401, t. 14. f. 3.

51.—*SILPHOMORPHA QUADRIMACULATA*, MacL., W.
Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, page 113.

52.—*SILPHOMORPHA RUFO-MARGINATA*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of a glossy black with the margins of thorax and elytra, and a rather broad sutural vitta on the latter, dull red. There are two rather deep impressions near the base of the thorax, and a few shallower irregular ones near the base of the elytra.

This species most resembles *S. suturalis* Germ., it is however very much smaller and more convex.

53.—*SILPHOMORPHA MACULIGERA*, MacL., W. *Trans.*
Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, page 113.

54.—*ADELOTOPUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Entirely of a rather glossy black. The elytra which are of the same width as the thorax at the base are lightly striated, and have a ridge on the suture near the apex.

This species much resembles *A. gyrimoides*, Hope. It is a large broad convex insect entirely without puncturation.

55.—*ADELOTOPUS BIMACULATUS*, MacL., W. *Trans.*
Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, page 113.

56.—*ADELOTOPUS SUB-OPACUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Dark brown with the middle of the elytra of a dull red. The

head is vertical and closely punctured. The thorax is also closely punctured, with a faint median line; it is broad and rounded at the anterior angles, where the reflexed margin is very wide, and there are two large depressions at the base nearer the posterior angle than the centre. The elytra are somewhat narrower than the thorax at its widest part, and are marked with nearly obsolete ridges and coarse punctures.

This species evidently belongs to the same group as *A. Ipsoides*, Westw.

57.—*ADELOTOPUS CASTANEUS*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 33.

58.—*ADELOTOPUS ANALIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Glossy black, with the apex of the elytra red. The whole upper surface is covered with fine punctures and short erect light coloured hairs. The thorax is rounded at the posterior angles, with the margin wide, but not much reflexed.

59.—*ADELOTOPUS MACULIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Very nitid, black, with a tinge of dark red on the thorax, and a large spot in the centre of the elytra of the same hue. The thorax is very narrowly margined and nearly cylindrical.

60.—*APOTOMUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In colouring, this species exactly resembles *A. Australis*, it differs from it in having the thorax more globular, the median line scarcely marked, and the posterior lobe much shorter. The elytra are striated, with the striæ full of large punctures.

61.—*MORIO LONGICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, the head smooth in front and deeply im-

pressed on each side, with the clypeus rough and deeply marked. The thorax is longer than the breadth, is slightly narrowed at the posterior angles which are acute, and has the median line, and the posterior, and transverse impressions well marked. The elytra are deeply striated, with the interstices convex.

This insect differs from *M. Australis* in the deeper grooves on each side of the head, in the marks on the clypeus, and in the comparatively greater length of the thorax.

62.—*MORIO SETICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

This species is of a more elongate form than the last. The clypeus seems quite smooth, and the head is less deeply grooved than in *M. longicollis*.

63.—*SETALIS NIGER*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867,
page 40.

64.—*VERADIA BRISBANENSIS*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 40.

PHILOSCAPHUS. n. gen.

Body without wings. Head large and bisulcate. Palpi enlarged towards the apex and truncate. Mentum with acute median tooth. Antennæ slight, filiform, and pointed at the tip. Thorax transverse. Elytra ovate, with a strong costiform margin, and one or two large grooves on the sides beneath. Anterior tibiæ tridentated externally.

In addition to the species which I name below from Gayndah, this genus will comprise *Carenum tuberculatum* and *carinatum* named by me, and two others undescribed in the collection of the Australian Museum, one from South Australia, the other from Nicol Bay.

65.—*PHILOSCAPHUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 13 lines.

The general resemblance of this species to *P. tuberculatum* is

very great, it can be, however, easily distinguished by the thorax being marked with deeper transverse rugæ, and with a deeper emargination in the centre of the posterior lobe. The elytra also are much rougher and more largely tuberculate, with an interrupted tuberculate costa extending from the inner side of each humeral angle to beyond the middle of each elytron. The two other species alluded to as being undescribed differ in having an additional lateral costa, forming two deep lateral grooves, instead of one as in this species and in *tuberculatum*. *P. carinatum* is different in so many respects that comparison with it is unnecessary.

66.—CARENUM SALEBROSUM. n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In general appearance not unlike *C. loculosum*, Newm., but differing very much in the sculpture of the elytra. Each elytron is marked with three irregular and crooked ridges, one near the suture, another more elevated near the centre, and the third between that and the lateral margin, the most irregular of all and scarcely traceable beyond the middle. Between the suture and the first of these ridges, the space is closely filled by deep transverse impressions, and between that and the second ridge there is a series of large deep and square foveæ, all the rest of the elytra are covered with large deep foveæ of the most irregular form.

67.—CARENUM OCCULTUM. n. sp.

Length 11 lines.

This species very much resembles *C. interruptum*, it is, however, of a more elongate form, and has a narrow border of a pale blue colour, very different from the brilliant purple of the other.

68.—CARENUM VIRIDI-MARGINATUM. n. sp.

Length 9 lines.

The resemblance of this insect to *C. marginatum* is very great; the elytra are, however, proportionately shorter and more ovate,

and the basal lobe or prolongation of the thorax is distinctly angular at the sides and emarginate in the middle.

69.—*CARENUM POLITULUM*. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is also like *C. marginatum*, but the elytra are without trace of striæ, and are of a more elongate character. The basal lobe of the thorax is emarginate in the middle, but not angular at the sides as in the last described species. The whole insect is of a glossy black tinged with blue on the elytra, and with a green margin to both thorax and elytra.

70.—*CARENUM TRISTE*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 2, page 63.

71.—*CARENUM OVIPENNE*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This belongs to the *C. Bonellii* group. It is entirely black without vestige of striæ on the elytra or any marginal colouring. The anterior puncture on the elytra is further from the shoulder than in *C. Bonellii*, and the body is of a more perfectly oval form.

72.—*CARENUM SUBMETALLICUM*. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

This also belongs to the *C. Bonellii* group, and scarcely differs in form from that insect. The thorax is margined with pale green. The elytra are of a dull greenish bronze hue with pale green margin, and are covered with indistinct and interrupted striæ.

73.—*CARENUM DEAURATUM*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, page 140.

74.—*CARENUM ANGUSTIPENNE*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Black, subnitid, with a narrow pale green margin to the

elytra, which are narrower than the thorax and narrowest at the base. In form this insect resembles *C. quadripunctatum* mihi, and it belongs to the same group. The antennæ are more slender and filiform than in the typical *Carenum*s.

75.—EUTOMA BIPUNCTATUM, MacL., W. *Carenum bipunctatum*, MacL., W., *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, page 60.

76.—SCARITES CACUS, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1., page 67.

77.—EUDEMA ALTERNANS, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, page 60.

78.—EUDEMA AUSTRALE, Dej. *Spec. Col.*, Vol. 5, page 601.

79.—EUDEMA AZUREUM, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, page 61.

80.—CHLÆNIUS AUSTRALIS, Dej. *Spec. Col.*, Vol. 5, page 650.

81.—CHLÆNIUS MACULIGER, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, page 62.

82.—CHLÆNIUS PEREGRINUS, Laferté. *Ann. Fr.* 1851, page 247. Chaud. *Bull. Mosc.* 1856, 3, page 264.

83.—CHLÆNIUS MARGINATUS, Dej. *Spec. Col.*, Vol. 2, page 305.

84.—OODES AUSTRALIS, Dej. *Spec. Col.*, Vol. 5, page 671.

85.—PROMECODERUS VIRIDIS. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

The thorax and elytra of this beautiful species are of a blackish

green and very nitid. The head and under surface are of a glossy black, the antennæ, the parts of the mouth and the legs are of a pitchy brown. There are a few impressions on the posterior part of the lateral margins of the elytra.

86.—*MEONIS ATER*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867,
page 70.

87.—*MEONIS OVICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This insect differs from *M. ater*, and *niger*, the two species on which Count Castelnau founded the genus, in being much smaller, in having the mandibles less exerted, and in having the thorax globular and rounded, and in no way cordiform or prolonged at the base. It is of a glossy black with the elytra strongly striated in the middle.

88.—*LEIRODIRA LATREILLII*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 72.

89.—*PHORTICOSOMUS RUGICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Dark brown with the antennæ and legs of a pitchy red. The head is broad, and much corrugated and wrinkled, the thorax is uneven on the surface, and the elytra are striated with the interstices convex. In all these points it differs from *P. Felix* the type of the genus, which has the head and thorax smooth, and the spaces between the striæ of the elytra rather flat.

90.—*LECANOMERUS RUFICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Head red, smooth, and deeply impressed on each side, near the eyes and rather in front of them. Thorax black—with the margin and base slightly reddish,—scarcely broader than the length, rounded at the sides anteriorly, not much narrowed

behind, truncate and punctured at the base, deeply impressed near the posterior angles and canaliculate in the middle. Elytra broader than the thorax, moderately convex, strongly striated with the interstices convex; and black, with a broad dull yellow lateral and apical margin. The legs are of a pale yellow.

91.—*LECANOMERUS ABERRANS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, with the legs yellow, the antennæ and the parts of the mouth red, and with a tinge of the same colour on the margin of the thorax and elytra. Head smooth and lightly impressed on each side in front of the eyes. Thorax rather broader than the length, scarcely narrowed behind, slightly rounded before the middle, truncate at the base, very broadly but not deeply impressed near the posterior angles, and slightly canaliculate in the middle. Elytra strongly striated, the interstices but slightly convex. The anterior tarsi in the male of this species are peculiar, the first joint is very short and not apparently dilated at all, the second is very much dilated, the third is shorter, but quite as much laterally dilated as the second, while the fourth is as small as the first.

92.—*HARPALUS INTERSTITIALIS*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, Vol. 1, page 117.

93.—*HARPALUS INFELIX*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.* 1867, page 106.

94.—*HARPALUS PLANIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head smooth, black, nitid, with a small oval depression on each side near the eyes. Thorax glossy, broader than the length, emarginate in front, truncate behind, slightly rounded on the sides anteriorly, not narrowed behind, canaliculate in the middle, and with a broad and shallow rugose impression at the base between the median line and the posterior angles; these last are rounded. Elytra bronzy, dull, and lightly striated, the interstices flat and broad, with six light punctures at irregular intervals on

the third interstice, and a series of deeper ones on the lateral interstices. Antennæ, palpi, and legs, with the exception of the upper part of the thighs, of a reddish hue.

95.—HARPALUS GAYNDAHENSIS. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax as in the last species. Elytra nitid, with a slight purplish tinge; the striæ rather deeper than in *planipennis*, with the interstices equally flat, and with seven or eight well marked punctures on the third interstice extending from the base to the apex. The thighs are black, the rest of the legs, the antennæ and palpi are reddish.

96.—HARPALUS ANGUSTATUS. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax as in the two last species, the latter with the surface less smooth and the posterior impressions less marked. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax and of a nitid black, with a very slight greenish tinge; the striæ are well marked as in the last species, and the interstices are flat, with from six to eight well marked punctures on the third, placed at irregular intervals from the base to the apex. Thighs black, the rest of the legs, antennæ and palpi are reddish.

97.—HARPALUS CONVEXIUSCULUS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Glossy black with the legs and palpi red. Head and thorax smooth and convex, the latter with the posterior impressions deep, short, and narrow, and with the lateral margins red and furnished with several setigerous punctures. Elytra convex, very little broader than the thorax, lightly striated, with abbreviated striæ near the suture, and having the interstices broad and nearly quite flat.

98.—HARPALUS ÆNEO-NITENS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Brassy black with a tinge of purple on the elytra. Head

smooth. Thorax rather flat, rounded at the sides, truncate behind, and rugose on the back, especially near the base, with the median line slight and not reaching to the base, and the posterior impressions broad and rather deep. Elytra flat and distinctly but not deeply striated, with the interstices broad and flat, and with five or six punctures on the third interstice, and one on the fifth near the apex. The abbreviated sutural striæ are longer than in *H. Gayndahensis*, the species to which it most approximates. The legs and the parts of the mouth are light red.

99.—*HARPALUS ATRO-VIRIDIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

More convex than the species last described, but not so much so as *H. convexiusculus*; of a nitid greenish black colour, with yellow legs and palpi. Head broad and smooth. Thorax with a very narrow reddish margin, the median line only marked in the middle, the posterior impressions deeply marked but small, and the sides moderately rounded. The elytra are deeply but narrowly striated, with the interstices broad and flat. There is a small puncture on the third interstice near the apex, and the abbreviated sutural striæ are short, and seem to take their rise from the extremity of the second striæ. The legs are more than usually armed with short spiniform hairs.

100.—*STENOLOPHUS POLITUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black and nitid. Head rugosely impressed on each side before the eyes. Thorax nearly square, slightly rounded at the sides which have a narrow red margin, and broadly impressed and slightly rugose near the base on each side of the median line which is very lightly marked. Elytra lightly striated,—the interstices flat and broad,—with an obscure spot on the shoulder, a narrow lateral margin enlarged towards the apex, and a narrow edging on the apical half of the suture, of a yellowish red. The legs are of a light red with the apices of the thighs, tibiæ, and tarsi, dark brown. The antennæ and palpi are of a brownish red.

101.—*ACUPALPUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, nitid, rather convex. Head with a short curved impressed line on each side from the eye to the transverse line of the clypeus. Thorax broader than the length, and rounded on the sides and at the posterior angles. The basal impressions are scarcely traceable, and the median line is but lightly marked. The elytra are strongly striated and have the interstices slightly convex. The legs, antennæ, and palpi are of a reddish yellow.

102.—*ACUPALPUS ANGULATUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, nitid, and moderately convex. Head as in the last species. Thorax narrower, longer than the breadth, rounded at the sides anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind, with the posterior angles almost square and broadly margined, and the median line and basal impressions well marked. Elytra considerably broader than the thorax, with the striæ not quite so deep, and the interstices rather more flat than in the last species. The legs and antennæ are of a pale red.

CYCLOTHORAX. n. gen.

Mentum deeply emarginate with a large median tooth. Labium rather long, obtuse at the apex. Palpi short, somewhat filiform, the tip of the maxillary rather obtuse. Labrum square, entire. Mandibles short, strong, and slightly arcuated with a small tooth in the centre of the right mandible. Antennæ of moderate length; 1st joint long and thicker than the others; 2nd small; 3rd and 6th longer than the others; the remainder equal. Thorax convex, transversal and rounded at the sides and base. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly convex, and short. Legs moderately strong, the anterior tarsi slightly dilated in the male, the intermediate still less so; the two first joints of all the tarsi longest.

I am not at all sure of the position of this genus, the dilatation of the tibiæ in the male is so slight as to be in most instances unnoticeable.

103.—CYCLOTHORAX PUNCTIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head smooth with a deep line on each side near the eyes. Thorax emarginate in front, much rounded at the sides and base, with a narrow red reflexed margin; the basal portion depressed and punctured, and the remainder smooth and without median line. Elytra each with six light striæ marked with well defined punctures, which become less distinct towards the apex, and in the sixth striæ do not extend beyond the middle; there is also a punctured sublateral stria. A very narrow reddish border is traceable along the sides and hinder portion of the suture. The legs, antennæ, and palpi, are of a pale red.

104.—ABACETUS ATER. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head small with a short deep curved impression on each side in front. Thorax much broader than the head, and a little broader than the length, emarginate anteriorly, much rounded on the sides, and truncate at the base. The median line is distinct, and takes its rise at some distance from the apex, and the two basal impressions are deep, long, and linear. The lateral margin is small, reflexed, and of a reddish hue. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax at its broadest part, and deeply striated, with small punctures visible in the striæ, and with the interstices broad and convex. Legs, antennæ, and palpi pitchy red.

105.—ABACETUS ANGUSTIOR. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This species nearly resembles the last; it differs in the thorax, which is less emarginate in front, less bulged out and rounded on the sides, and which is rather longer than the width. The elytra differ in having the striæ smaller, and the interstices much more flat. The legs and palpi also are of a lighter colour.

106.—*AMBLYTELUS AMPLIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Reddish brown, nitid. Head flat, with two broad impressions between the eyes. Thorax scarcely broader than the head, nearly square, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior acute, the median line distinctly marked, the basal impressions broad and very deep, and the surface marked with transverse striolæ, which become more profound towards the base. Elytra narrowest at the shoulders, widest near the apex, which is broadly rounded; marked with light faintly punctured striæ, and with the interstices broad and nearly flat. The under surface and legs are of a lighter hue.

This insect ought perhaps to constitute another genus. The median tooth of the mentum, though large, is not nearly so much so as that of *Amblytelus* is said to be, and the form of the thorax is also very different, but the general resemblance and evident affinity are very great.

107.—*AMBLYTELUS MINUTUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

In colouring and marking almost identical with the last species, it differs in being very minute, in having the facial impressions more profound and linear, and in having the thorax with a larger and more reflexed lateral margin, and less profound basal impressions.

108.—*LESTICUS CHLORONOTUS*, Chaud. *Ann. de la Soc. Ent. Belg. T.*, xi.109.—*TIBARISUS ATER*. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head smooth with two longitudinal impressions on each side, one extending from the eyes to the root of the mandibles, the other,—a broader impression,—situated between and rather in front of the eyes. Thorax square, truncate behind and nearly so in front, slightly rounded at the sides and narrowly

margined laterally, with the median line distinct, and with two basal impressions on each side, the outer one short and curved, the inner long and deep. Elytra very profoundly striated with the interstices smooth and convex. Tarsi clothed with red hair.

This species differs from *T. melas*, Casteln., in being much smaller, and in having no vestige of an abbreviated stria near the scutellum, whereas, in *T. melas* there is a small impression on the first interstice, emanating from the basal end of the second stria.

110.—*TIBARISUS NIGER*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

This species differs from the last in its much smaller size, in its palpi being less truncate, in the basal impressions of the thorax being broader, and in having a distinct abbreviated stria near the scutellum.

111.—*OMALOSOMA HERCULES*, Casteln. *Not. Aust.*
Col. 1867, *page* 119.

112.—*OMALOSOMA MARGINIFERUM*, Chaud. *Bull. Mosc.*
III, *page* 68.

113.—*OMALOSOMA CORDATUM*, Chaud. *Bull. Mosc.*
III, *page* 69.

114.—*OMALOSOMA CUNNINGHAMII*, Casteln. *Not. Aust.*
Col. 1867, *page* 120.

115.—*NOTONOMUS PURPUREIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax black with a greenish tint, the latter very little longer than the breadth, very slightly rounded at the sides, of the same width at the anterior and posterior angles, emarginate at the base, and deeply impressed on the median line, with the basal impressions long and linear. Elytra purple with a green border, and strongly striated, with the interstices convex, the

third marked with two large punctures, one near the centre the other between that and the apex. Legs ciliated with reddish hair.

This may be the *Feronia impressicollis* of Castelnau, if so, he has made a mistake in describing the posterior margin of the thorax, as being cut convexly in the middle.

116.—NOTONOMUS VIOLACEOMARGINATUS. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is exactly like the last excepting that the elytra have a brilliant red violet margin, are opaque, and have the interstices between the striæ almost flat.

117.—NOTONOMUS CYANEOCINCTUS. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Black, nitid. Thorax longer than the breadth, scarcely narrowed behind, and slightly rounded at the sides, with the median line and basal impressions deeply marked; the latter are broader and shorter than in the two preceding species. Elytra deeply striated, with the interstices convex, the third interstice marked with two large punctures, one a little behind the middle, the other between that and the apex; the lateral margin is of a brilliant blue changing in some lights to green.

118.—NOTONOMUS VIRIDICINCTUS. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax black and nitid with a purplish gloss, the latter longer than the breadth, rounded on the sides anteriorly, a little narrowed behind, and emarginate at the base, with the median line broadly marked, and the basal impressions long and deep. The elytra are of a rather dull purple with a bright green margin, and strongly striated, with the interstices but slightly convex, and with two large punctures on the third interstice, one behind the middle, the other near the apex. Legs clothed with reddish hair.

119.—NOTONOMUS ANGUSTIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Differs from the last species in being less brilliant throughout, in having the thorax less rounded laterally, in having the elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, in being destitute of all purple gloss except on the elytra, where it is very slight, and in having the abbreviate stria near the scutellum shorter and more pointed. In other respects the two species are exactly alike.

120.—STEROPUS CYANEOCINCTUS, Chaud. *Bull. Mosc.*, 1865, III, page 97.

121.—OMASEUS MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, very nitid. Head smooth in the middle, with two small elongate impressions on each side, the external one linear and extending from the eyes to the base of the mandibles, the other impression rather broader. Thorax almost square, rounded behind the anterior angles, truncate at the base, and very slightly narrowed at the posterior angles, with the median line lightly marked and with two deep basal impressions on each side; the outer one close to the posterior angle and very short, the other moderately long and very broad. Elytra of a brilliant iridescent hue, with four deep and distinct striæ on each side of the suture, and a lateral stria, perfect, with the fifth stria from the suture scarcely traceable towards the apex, and the sixth and seventh only traceable at the apex. The first four interstices are convex.

122.—CHLÆNIOIDEUS PLANIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head deeply but shortly bisulcated in front. Thorax rather broader than the length, slightly rounded at the sides anteriorly, scarcely narrowed behind, broader at the posterior angles than at the anterior, and truncate at the base, with the median line very lightly marked, the inner basal impressions broad and deep, and the outer almost circular. Elytra

broad and lightly but distinctly striated, with the abbreviated stria near the scutellum two lines long. The interstices are broad and very flat.

This species differs from *C. prolixus* Erichs., upon which the genus is founded by Baron de Chaudoir, in several particulars, the most evident being the much finer striation of the elytra and greater flatness of the interstices.

123.—*PÆCILUS SUBIRIDESCENS*. n. sp.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head with two short impressions in front. Thorax longer than the breadth, rounded at the sides, rather narrowed behind, truncate at the base, and with the posterior angles obtuse and rounded, the median line lightly marked, and the basal impressions deep and rather long. Elytra iridescent and strongly striated, with no abbreviated sutural striæ, and with the interstices convex. The legs and antennæ are of a reddish brown.

124.—*PÆCILUS ATRONITENS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

In form and general appearance very much resembling *P. subiridescens*. It differs in having the frontal impressions smaller and more lightly marked, and in having the spaces between the striæ on the elytra more flat. It is also a much smaller insect, and with only a trace of iridescence on the elytra.

125.—*ARGUTOR FOVEIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head with the frontal impressions long and well marked. Thorax transversal, rounded behind the anterior angles and square at the base with the median line well marked, the inner basal impression broad and deep, and the outer very small. Elytra duller than the thorax,—of a brownish tinge, with an indistinct dull red margin,—and striated, with the abbreviated stria long and joining the first stria from the suture, and with the interstices flat; the third with three shallow foveæ, the first above

the middle on the outside of the interstice, the second about the middle on the interstice, and the third between that and the apex on the inside of the interstice. The legs and antennæ are of a pitchy red.

126.—*ARGUTOR NITIDIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Black, nitid. Head with the frontal impressions long. Thorax of the same form as in *A. foveipennis*, but with the basal impressions broader, shallower, and somewhat rugose and punctured. Elytra brilliant and striated with the abbreviated basal stria long and joining the first stria, and with three punctures on the third interstice, the upper one not far from the base, and on the outer side of the interstice. The legs and antennæ are red.

127.—*ARGUTOR OODIFORMIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head as in the last, but with the frontal impressions more rugose. Thorax rather more rounded at the anterior angles than in the two preceding species, and having much the appearance of an *Oodes*. Elytra with a slight bronzy tinge, and strongly striated, with the interstices convex, the third having three punctures as in the last described species; the abbreviated stria near the scutellum does not join the 1st stria. The tarsi and antennæ are of a brownish red.

128.—*PLATYNUS NITIDIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Black, very brilliant, with the elytra iridescent, the legs, antennæ, and palpi red, and the labrum reddish brown. Head broadly impressed on each side anteriorly. Thorax nearly square, very narrowly margined, a little rounded on the sides anteriorly, very slightly narrowed behind, and truncate at the base, with the posterior angles obtuse, the median line distinct and the basal impressions long, narrow, and deep. The elytra are a little broader than the thorax and more than twice the length, and

strongly striated, with the interstices convex, and without an abbreviated stria near the scutellum.

This may not be properly one of the *Anchomenidæ*, it much resembles some of the *Feronidæ*. The palpi, however, and the elongate antennæ and legs induce me to place it in this genus.

129.—*PLATYNUS PLANIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of a brilliant bronzy black above, and of a pitchy black below, with the margin of the thorax, and the extreme lateral edge of the elytra red. Head smooth with the frontal impressions not deep. Thorax nearly square, rounded on the sides, a little narrowed posteriorly, truncate at the base, with the posterior angles obtuse and the margin reflexed; the median line is distinctly marked from the anterior transverse impression to the posterior, and the basal impression on each side is very broad and shallow. The elytra are finely striated, with perfectly flat interstices; the third interstice has on or near it three large punctures,—the first a little distance from the base in the third stria, the second near the middle in the second stria, and the third nearer the apex in the same stria; the abbreviated stria near the scutellum is long.

130.—*PLATYNUS MARGINICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Head more deeply marked than in the last described species. Thorax the same. Elytra narrower and of a greenish hue, with the reddish border larger, and the striæ closely punctured; the interstices between the striæ also appear less flat and broad, and have a shagreen appearance. The legs are yellow. In other respects like *P. planipennis*.

131.—*DICROCHILE GORYI*, Boisd. *Voy. Astrol. Col.*,
page 32.

SIAGONYX. n. gen.

Mentum rather large without median tooth, and with the lateral lobes acutely pointed at the inner portion of the apex.

Labium obtuse and corneous at the apex. Palpi long and slender, the second joint of the maxillary longest, the terminal joint of both thickened, and obtuse or truncate at the tip. Mandibles strong and terminating in two very acute arcuated teeth. Labrum short, broad and entire or very slightly bi-emarginated. Antennæ long and slender, the first article long and thicker than the others, the second short. Head small, triangular, and slightly narrowed behind. Thorax elongate and narrowed behind with a broad recurved margin. Elytra very slightly convex and of an elongated oval form. Legs long and slender, the first joint of the tarsi very long, fourth short and entire, the first three joints of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated.

This genus resembles *Lestignathus*, Erichs., it differs chiefly from it in the very different labium, labrum, and mandibles.

132.—SIAGONYX AMPLIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

Black, moderately nitid. Head rather rugosely impressed on each side in front. Thorax rounded at the sides, narrowed behind, reflexed broadly at the posterior angles, rugose at the base with the median line deeply marked, and the basal impressions broad. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broadest behind the middle, and strongly striated, with the interstices convex. Tarsi and antennæ reddish brown.

133.—SIAGONYX MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

This species differs from the preceding in having the head smoother, the thorax more narrow, and in being altogether a smaller and more elongate looking insect. In other respects the two species exactly resemble one another.

134.—TRECHUS ATRICEPS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head black, smooth, and deeply impressed on each side in front, with the clypeus, labrum, palpi, and two basal joints of the

antennæ, yellow. Thorax red, almost square, rounded at the sides anteriorly, narrowed behind, and truncate at the base, with the median line distinct and the basal impression large, shallow, and punctured. Elytra dark brown and striated, with the margin and suture red. Legs of a pale red.

135.—TRECHUS RUFILABRIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, smooth and very lightly impressed in front, with the clypeus, labrum, palpi, and antennæ of a yellowish red. Thorax yellowish red, very little wider than the head, rounded slightly on the sides, narrowed behind and rounded at the posterior angles, with the median line very lightly marked, and the basal impressions very shallow and punctured. Elytra flat, smooth, obsoletely striated, shorter than the body, and of a yellowish red colour, with a large dark brown spot covering nearly all the apical half of each elytron. The under side of the body and legs are of a pale red.

136.—TRECHUS CONCOLOR. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Entirely of a yellowish red colour, excepting the antennæ from the third joint to the apex which are of a darker hue, and a slight dash of brown on the forehead. Thorax almost square, rounded a little on the sides anteriorly, and slightly narrowed behind, with the median line slightly marked, and the basal portion transversely impressed and punctured. Elytra strongly striated, the interstices slightly convex.

137.—TRECHUS ATER. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, rather dull. Head deeply impressed on each side. Thorax square and very little narrowed behind, with the median line distinct, and the basal impressions very broad, very shallow, and densely punctured. Elytra strongly striated, with a narrow reddish margin, and a slight tinge of the same colour along the

apical half of the suture. The legs, palpi, and first joint of the antennæ are red, the rest of the antennæ brown and pilose.

The following seventeen species have subulate palpi, and though comprising many different forms, may all be referred to the very comprehensive genus *Bembidium*. I have not attempted to divide them into subgenera.

138.—*BEMBIDIUM BISTRIATUM*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black, convex, very nitid. Head deeply impressed on each side in front. Thorax somewhat globular, transverse, rounded on the sides, a little lobed at the base and slightly impressed on the median line. Elytra ovate, with a deep stria on each side of the suture, and two lateral striæ, the inner one punctured behind; there are also two large dark red round spots on each elytron, one near the shoulder, the other near the apex. The legs, antennæ, and palpi are yellow, the latter have the penultimate joint much swelled.

139.—*BEMBIDIUM STRIOLATUM*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black with a brilliant bronzy lustre. Head and thorax like those of *B. bistriatum*, the latter not so globular, nor so rounded on the sides, and with the base more truncate and the posterior angles square. Elytra ovate and striated, the striæ broad, rather shallow, and not extending to the base or apex. There are two round yellow spots on each elytron, placed much as in the last species, but much smaller. The legs and basal half of the antennæ are of a reddish yellow, the rest of the antennæ is of a dark colour.

140.—*BEMBIDIUM CONVEXUM*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

This species only differs from *B. bistriatum* in being more convex, and in having the thorax more rounded and narrowed posteriorly, and in having the impressions or foveæ on the basal margin of the elytra more profound.

141.—*BEMBIDIUM BIPUSTULATUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, subnitid. Head smooth and longitudinally impressed on each side between the eyes. Thorax rather flat, much broader than the length, slightly rounded on the sides, not narrowed behind, and truncate at the base, with the median line scarcely visible and the basal impressions very short. Elytra broad, striated and of a bronzy hue, with an indistinct red spot near the apex on the outside of each elytron. Legs, palpi, and antennæ yellow.

142.—*BEMBIDIUM PUNCTIPENNE*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Entirely of a glossy red. Head large and flat, with the impressions between the eyes long and deep. Thorax transversal, convex, much rounded on the sides and narrowed at the base, with the median line lightly marked. Elytra moderately convex, and marked with regular rows of distinct punctures which disappear towards the apex. The suture and lateral margins of the elytra are of a rather darker hue than the rest of the body.

143.—*BEMBIDIUM ATRICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Head black, and largely impressed on each side between the eyes. Thorax yellowish red, rather flat, transversal, slightly rounded on the sides anteriorly, and with the posterior angles square and broadly reflexed. Elytra somewhat flat, strongly striated, punctured in the striæ, and of a reddish colour, with the suture, apex, and a broad median fascia, black. Legs, antennæ, and palpi yellow.

144.—*BEMBIDIUM TRANSVERSICOLLE*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of a pale red, slightly clouded with brown on the head and elytra. Thorax transversal, convex, rounded on the sides in front, square and acute at the posterior angles, and transversely de-

pressed at the base, with the median line distinct. The elytra are marked with indistinct striæ, those next the suture being the most distinct.

145.—*BEMBIDIUM SEXSTRIATUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Upper surface of a pitchy red clouded in some parts with brown. Head with the frontal impressions broad and long. Thorax little convex, transversal, rounded on the sides, and but very little narrowed towards the posterior angles, which are square and broadly reflexed; the median line is well marked, and the centre of the base is transversely depressed and rugose. The elytra have three distinct broad striæ on each side of the suture. beyond these other striæ may be traced, but they are very indistinct, there is also a large puncture about the line of the fourth stria, at a short distance from the base. The legs and first joint of the antennæ are yellow.

146.—*BEMBIDIUM OVATUM*. n. sp.

Length scarcely 1 line.

Entirely of a pale testaceous colour, convex, and broadly ovate. Head with the frontal impressions long and linear. Thorax transversal, rounded on the sides in front, not narrowed behind, square and slightly reflexed at the posterior angles, and truncate at the base, with a very lightly marked median line and with the transversal depression of the base very small. Elytra broadly ovate with a distinct stria on each side of the suture, and a deep fovei-form impression on the basal margin on each side of the scutellum.

147.—*BEMBIDIUM BIFOVEATUM*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

This species only differs from the last in being smaller, less broad, in having no trace of striæ on the elytra beyond the distinct one on each side of the suture, and in having a deep fovei-form impression at the base of the thorax on each side of the

centre, which extends to the elytra, and is in fact common to both.

148.—*BEMBIDIUM BRUNNIPENNE*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Head and thorax reddish brown, the former finely punctured with the frontal impressions lightly marked. Thorax slightly convex, transversal, punctured, rounded on the sides in front, and not narrowed behind, with the posterior angles square, the transversely depressed portion of the base rather large, the median line deeply marked, and the basal impressions short. The elytra are of a dark brown, rather flat, finely punctured all over and striated. The legs, antennæ, and palpi are pale red.

Mr. Masters informs me that he found this species on stony ground, and on the summit of a high hill remote from water, a habitat very different from that of this family of insects generally.

149.—*BEMBIDIUM RUBICUNDUM*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Red, subnitid. Head with the frontal impressions broad but not very deep. Thorax transversal, rounded on the sides, and slightly narrowed at the posterior angles which are square, with the median line very lightly marked, the basal impressions short, and the transversely depressed portion of the base strongly marked. The elytra are rather depressed, and have about six rows of distinct punctures on each side of the suture, extending from the base to beyond the middle.

This species very much resembles *B. punctipenne*, it is however a much smaller insect, and the shape of the thorax is different being square behind in the present species, while in the other it is very much rounded.

150.—*BEMBIDIUM SUBVIRIDE*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Greenish black, with a metallic reflection. Head broad, smooth, and lightly impressed on each side. Thorax scarcely

broadier than the head, transversal, rounded on the sides, and not narrower behind than in front, with the posterior angles acute and slightly reflexed, and with the median line distinctly marked. Elytra rather flat, finely striated, the striæ finely punctured, and the interstices smooth, broad, and flat, with the apex and a lateral spot near the apex, orange. The legs, antennæ, and palpi, are of a pitchy red.

151.—*BEMBIDIUM AMPLIPENNE*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Entirely of a testaceous red colour. Head with the frontal impressions short and linear. Thorax broader than the head, transversal, very slightly rounded on the sides, and truncate at the base with the posterior angles square, the median line distinct, the basal transverse depressions very deeply marked, and the basal impressions short. Elytra broad, moderately convex and striated, the striæ large and deep, and the interstices convex. The legs are yellow.

152.—*BEMBIDIUM GAGATINUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, and of an oblong form. Head broad, convex, and smooth, without any impression behind the clypeus. Thorax a little wider than the head, slightly rounded on the sides, not narrowed behind, with the posterior angles very obtuse, the basal impressions round, the median line scarcely traceable, and the basal portion of the whole thorax lightly rugose and punctured. The elytra are a little wider than the thorax, parallel sided, very finely striated, the striæ full of small punctures, and most distinct towards the apex, at the base scarcely traceable. The legs are of a pitchy hue.

153.—*BEMBIDIUM FLAVIPES*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head exactly as in the last species. Thorax also exactly as in the last species, excepting in being more narrowed behind, and

in having the median line distinct. Elytra large, rather depressed, widening from the base to near the apex, and faintly striated and punctured. The legs are yellow.

154.—*BEMBIDIUM BIPARTITUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Antennæ nearly as long as the body. Labrum deeply emarginated. The terminal subulate joint of the palpi long. Head red, long, and very deeply canaliculated on each side from behind the eyes to the labrum. Thorax also red, transversal, convex, much rounded at the anterior angles, acutely pointed and slightly reflexed at the posterior angles, and slightly prolonged into a lobe at the base, with the median line deeply marked and the anterior transverse line making a deep emarginate impression in front. The body is pedunculated as in *Scarites*. Elytra jet black, very nitid, of an oblong form and rather depressed, with a deep stria on each side of the suture, and two large punctures, one near the base, the other below the middle of each elytron. The legs are strong and of a pale red.

This species ought no doubt to form a new genus. I have not, however, been able to get a specimen for dissection, and cannot consequently undertake to give the generic characters correctly.

The three following species were accidentally omitted in their proper places in this list.

155.—*HELLUOSOMA ATRUM*, Casteln. *Not. Aust. Col.*
1867, page 21.

156.—*BADISTER ANCHOMENOIDES*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Black, nitid, with a slight iridescence on the elytra. Head smooth, not deeply impressed on each side in front of the eyes, with the labrum thick, membranaceous looking, and triangularly emarginated. Thorax square and obtusely angled with the basal impressions short but deep, and the median line distinct. Elytra striated with the interstices flat. Legs, antennæ, and margin of thorax and elytra yellow.

157.—*PHYSOLÆSTHUS GRANDIPALPIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Brownish black, subnitid and of rather flattened form. Head as in the last species, with the last joint of the palpi large and obliquely truncated. Thorax rather transversal, with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior square and slightly reflexed, the median line deep, and the basal impressions broad and long. Elytra of an elongated ovate form, strongly striated and with the interstices convex. Legs, antennæ, and palpi reddish.

This completes the *Carabidæ* in the Gayndah collection, with the exception of five species of *Clivina*. These I cannot venture to name as I have been unable to procure the works of M. Putzeys, who has paid special attention to this group, and who has described, I believe, a large number of Australian species.

DYTISCIDÆ.

158.—*HYDROPORUS BIFASCIATUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Ovate, subconvex, covered with a close puncturation, and of a testaceous red colour. Head bordered in front, and with a very short oblique lightly impressed line at the inner and anterior angle of the eyes. Thorax broad, short, narrowly margined on the sides, and broader behind than in front, with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior subacute, the base slightly bisinuate on each side, and a large patch of a dark brown colour on each side of the central lobe. Elytra broader than the thorax, rounded at the humeral angles and on the sides, and narrowed and rounded at the apex, with a very zigzag black fascia about the middle, extending from the suture to near the sides, and another of the same hue, and rather broader near the apex, extending from the sides almost to the suture, the two fasciæ being joined near the suture, and nearly joined about the middle of the width. On each elytron may be traced an obsolete stria a little way from the suture, and also a number of small round obsolete looking depressions. The tarsi of the male are black and much dilated, the third joint being the largest.

159.—HYDROFORUS GIGAS, Bohem. *Res. Eugen.* 1858,
page 18.

160.—HYDROFORUS FOVEICEPS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Ovate, flat, very finely punctured, and of a testaceous red colour. Head with a small round fovea on each side between and in front of the eyes. Thorax broad, short, narrowly margined on the sides, and broader behind than in front, with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior angles square, the base very slightly sinuated and the apical and basal margin tinged with brown. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, gradually widening to the middle and rather narrowly rounded at the apex, with two obsolete striæ on each, one close to the suture, the other nearer the middle. In colour the elytra are much paler than the rest of the insect and of a more lurid hue, with the suture and two very large patches nearly covering the apical two thirds, of a dark brown. The legs and under side of the body are red. The last joint of the four anterior tarsi is long and slight.

161.—HYDROFORUS BRUNNIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of the same form and sculpture as the last described species. The colour is pitchy red, with the thorax margined in front and at the base with brown, and with the elytra of a dark brown with reddish lateral margin.

162.—HYDROFORUS FOSSULIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Ovate, convex, very finely and closely punctured, and of a testaceous red colour. Head margined in front, and with a large shallow depression on each side. Thorax broad, short, margined at the sides, and broader behind than in front, with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior angles sub-acute, and the base brown, slightly bisinuated on each side of the centre, and marked with short rough "striolæ." Elytra broadly ovate, with the

suture and two vittæ,—the first near the suture, the other about an equal distance outside of the first, neither reaching the base, but joining together towards the apex, and forming a very large patch,—of a deep black. A light short stria extends from the base to about the middle in the line of the vitta nearest the suture, and in the middle of the second vitta, there is a deep, short, longitudinal impression.

163.—HYDROPORUS NEBULOSUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Much smaller than the last insect, less convex, and more coarsely punctured. The lateral depressions on the head are very shallow. The thorax, which like the head, is of a dull red, is narrowly margined with brown at the base. The elytra are rather pointed at the apex, and have at their base traces of striæ, which are, with the exception of the sutural one, very short; their colour is dark brown, with a sub-basal fascia, a lateral vitta, the apex, a sub-apical narrow zigzag fascia, and a central spot, of a dull red. The legs are pale red, with a narrow band of black on the extremity of each joint of the posterior tarsi.

164.—HYDROPORUS MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of an elongated oval form, and pale red colour. Head finely punctured with a well marked fovea near the anterior angles. Thorax also finely punctured, broad, short, rounded slightly at the sides, and broader behind than in front, with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior angles square, the base very slightly bisinuated, the central lobe rounded, a deep basal striola curved inward on each side intermediate between the central lobe and the posterior angles, and the basal margin between these striolæ of a dark brown. Elytra finely punctured, with a distinct stria on each side of the suture, and the thoracic striola continued on them in a straight line to nearly twice the length of that on the thorax. The colour of the elytra is a deep dark brown, with a very broad zigzag fascia enclosing an elongated brown spot, a

spot behind the middle, the apex, and the lateral margins, of a pale red.

165.—HYDROPORUS LURIDUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Only differs from the last in being entirely of a lurid hue, with the base of the thorax brown, and some indistinct patches of the same colour on the elytra, these last are proportionately broader and are entirely without the subsutural stria.

166.—HYDROPORUS BASALIS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{4}{5}$ of a line.

Ovate, rather depressed, very finely punctured. Head dark brown, nitid, with scarcely a trace of lateral depressions. Thorax of the same form as the two last described species, of a yellow colour, with a narrow apical and broad basal margin of a deep brown, and with the basal striolæ the same as in *H. Mastersii* and *luridus*. Elytra deep brown, with the sides and two somewhat indistinct vittæ of variable length, but not reaching to the base or apex, of a yellowish hue, and with the subsutural stria distinct and the thoracic striola continued to the middle of each elytron.

167.—HYDROPORUS POLITUS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

This may probably not belong to the present genus. It is of an elongate convex form almost acuminate at the apex of the elytra and very nitid on the entire surface. The head and thorax are of a dark red; the elytra are of a pitchy black; the last six or seven joints of the antennæ seem moniliform.

NECTEROSOMA. n. gen.

Head, antennæ, and parts of the mouth as in *Hydroporus*. Body short, thick, ovate and slightly depressed. Anterior thighs and tibiæ long and stout, the latter in the male largely emargi-

nated in the middle of the internal surface. The four anterior tarsi are five jointed, the first three large, more especially in the male, the two last long and slender, the last very long.

There are several species which will come under this genus. which have been described by the late Rev. Hamlet Clark as *Hydropori*, such as *H. penicillatus*, *Wollastonii*, *dispar.*, &c.

The shape, however, of the anterior legs and the five jointed tarsi, necessitate their removal into another *genus*.

168.—NECTEROSOMA VITTIPENNE. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Ovate, broad, subconvex and of a yellow colour. Head with a shallow slightly elongated fovea on each side in front. Thorax broad, short, and bisinuate at the base, with the basal lobe rounded, the posterior angles acute, the anterior angles advanced, the apical border brown, the basal border also brown and enlarged into two spots about midway between the centre and the posterior angles, and with a small striola at the base on the outer side of these brown spots, and a series of smaller striolæ along the whole basal border. Elytra dark brown, with five yellow vittæ on each side of the suture, extending from the base to the apex, with large spots of the same colour on the sides, and with one or two oblique striolæ on the scutellar region, giving the appearance of a large scutellum.

169.—NECTEROSOMA FLAVICOLLE. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This species differs from the last in having the frontal depression more round and very shallow, in having the thorax entirely yellow, with a depression at the base equidistant from the centre and the posterior angles, in which are three or four small but distinct striolæ, and in having the elytra without striolæ on the scutellum region, and of a yellow colour, with a series of six vittæ, and some lateral spots, brown, the second vitta from the suture being abbreviated towards the base and apex. The elytra also are quite acuminate at the apex, much more so than in *N. vittipenne*.

170.—*BATRACHOMATUS WINGII*, Clark. *Journ. of Ent.*
Vol. 2, page 15.

171.—*COLYMBETES AUSTRALIS*, Aubè. *Spec. gen., page*
236.

172.—*AGABUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Ovate, broad, black, nitid, subconvex, and very finely and closely punctured. Head with two very short transverse striolæ on each side between the eyes, with a large yellow spot in the middle, and two smaller and darker ones on the vertex. Thorax very broad and short, somewhat rounded at the base and very slightly bisinuated, and with the anterior angles much advanced, and of a red colour. Elytra round and rather depressed behind, with a thin yellow vitta extending from the middle to the apex, near the lateral margin, and with one or two minute spots of the same colour inside, and near the commencement of the vitta. Under side of a nitid pitchy black, with a yellow spot on the sides of each abdominal segment. The legs are of a pitchy red.

Though much resembling *A. spilopterus* Germ. from South Australia, this species is quite distinct.

173.—*COPELATUS AUSTRALIE*, Clark. *Journ. of Ent.*
Vol. 2, page 20.

174.—*COPELATUS IRREGULARIS*. Clark's M.SS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, depressed, subnitid. Head with a small subtransversal distinct fovea on each side between the eyes, with a less distinct one behind it, and with all the middle portion from the labrum to the vertex of a dull red. Thorax broad, short, almost truncate at the base, covered though not closely with short longitudinal striolæ, and with a broad red lateral margin. Elytra marked with twelve deep striæ on each side of the suture, and with the base, the apex, and a small indistinct central spot of a yellowish red. The under side is of a pitchy red and very much acuducted.

I have specimens of this insect in my Cabinet from Lizard Island. The name attached to it must have been sent to me by the late Rev. Hamlet Clark, but I cannot find that it has ever been described before under that or any other name.

175.—COPELATUS ELONGATULUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Elongate-ovate, subconvex. Head dark red, with two short fine transverse striolæ on each side between the eyes. Thorax of a brownish red, and nearly truncate at the base, with the median line distinct in the centre only, and with two broad rather wrinkled depressions at the base. Elytra of a cloudy reddish brown, with the base margined with yellowish red, and with several rows of small distinct punctures not very regularly placed, and extending from the base to the apex on each elytron.

176.—CYBISTER GAYNDAHENSIS. n. sp.

Length 12 lines, greatest width of elytra 6 lines.

Of a more elongate form than *C. scutellaris*. Head with a shallow fovea on each side between the eyes, and with a broad yellow border in front. Thorax shaped as in *C. scutellaris* with a transversal anterior impression consisting of small punctures, a median line traceable from the middle to the base, a few very fine oblique striolæ passing from it to the base, and with a broad yellow lateral margin. Scutellum with a slight transverse depression in the middle. Elytra of the same olive hue as in the other species of the genus, with a broad border of yellow extending from the basal angles to the apex near which it is angularly widened, and with two lines of distant punctures on each elytron, much more remote from one another and less distinct than in *C. scutellaris*. The underside of the body is of a pitchy black, with the anterior and intermediate thighs and a spot on each side of the abdominal segments, yellow.

177.—EUNECTES PUNCTIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Oblong-ovate and of a pale luteous colour. Head with a very

small fovea on each side between the eyes, and with a short transverse slightly incurved black band in the centre, and two round spots of the same colour on the summit of the vertex. Thorax broad, and widening gradually in an almost straight line from the anterior angles to the posterior which are acute, with the apex somewhat lobed in the centre, and of a deep black along the line of the apical transverse line, and with the base nearly truncate and marked with two transverse patches of a dark colour meeting in the centre and not extending to the posterior angles. Elytra closely covered with brown punctures, sinuated and acuminate at the apex, and with three rows of distant large and shallow punctures on each elytron; there are also on each elytron a lateral spot, and a narrow wavy subapical fascia, of an indistinct brown or black.

178.—HYDATICUS CONSANGUINEUS, Aubè. *Spec. gen.*
page 160.

179.—HYDATICUS BIHAMATUS, Aubè. *Spec.* page 174.
Eschsch. *Dej. Cat.* 3rd ed. page 61.
Goryi, Aubè. *Spec.* page 175.
scriptus, Blanch. *Voy. Pole. Sud.* iv., p. 46.

GYRINIDÆ.

180.—ENHYDRUS OBLONGUS, Boisd. *Voy. Astrol. Ent.*
page 52. Aubè. *Spec.* p. 653. *Dej. Cat.*
3rd ed. p. 66.
Australis, Brulle. *Hist. Nat. Ins.* v., page 237.

181.—GYRINUS OBLIQUATUS, Aubè. *Spec.* page 661.

182.—GYRINUS CONVEXIUSCULUS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, nitid, convex, and rather elongate. Head with two shallow foveæ between the eyes, and the clypeus covered with fine striolæ. Thorax rounded behind with the anterior transversal line well marked and punctured near the sides, and a median

transversal line well marked in the centre. Elytra with a broad depression close to the apex, which is rounded in each elytron, and with eleven light striæ marked with distinct punctures on each.

HYDROPHILIDÆ.

183.—HYDROPHILUS GAYNDAHENSIS. n. sp.

Length 12 lines.

This species may most readily be distinguished from the other Australians of the genus by the very great length of the sternal spine, which passes the extremities of the posterior thighs. The anterior tarsi, the hairs on all the tarsi, and the palpi are reddish.

184.—STERNOLOPHUS NITIDULUS. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, very nitid, convex, and of an elongated oval form. Head with a shallow punctured impression on each side near the eyes, and with a semi-circular row of punctures extending from the anterior part of the eye forwards, and then inwards and backwards towards the centre of the forehead. Thorax broad, wider behind than in front, with all the angles rounded, and with two transverse punctured lines on each side, one near the apex, the other behind the middle. The elytra are rounded behind and very smooth, but there are faint traces of a few rows of punctures on them. The tarsi and palpi are red.

HYDATOTREPHIS. n. gen.

This genus, of which there are a number of species in Australia, has a general resemblance to *Hydrobius*. It differs however from that genus in having only 8 jointed antennæ, in not having the posterior tarsi ciliated, and in having the mesosternum prolonged into a tubercle in front of the intermediate thighs. The form of the body is short, oval, and convex. The maxillary palpi are short for the family, and the last joint is not longer than the penultimate. The rest as in *Hydrobius*.

185.—HYDATOTREPHIS MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Black, very nitid, very finely and closely punctured. Head with a broad shallow punctured depression on each side between and near the eyes. Thorax broad, slightly rounded on the sides, broader behind than in front, truncate at the base, with all the angles rounded, and with the apex and base narrowly, and the sides broadly, bordered with red. Elytra, with a deep stria on each side of the suture, commencing a little above the middle, and extending to the apex, and with several indistinct rows of irregular and distant punctures on the disk. The under sides of the thighs and sides of the metathorax are covered with a pale silky pubescence.

186.—PHILHYDRUS ELONGATULUS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Elongate, ovate, nitid, subconvex, very finely punctured and of a lurid red clouded with brown. Head and anterior margin of thorax brown. Elytra with a distinct stria on each side of the suture not reaching to the base, and with obsolete brown punctured striae over the rest of their surface.

187.—PHILHYDRUS MACULICEPS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Short, ovate, convex, and subnitid. Head black with a large yellow spot on each side in front. Thorax luteous with the anterior border and a large central spot, brown. Elytra brown, bordered and clouded with yellow, and with a distinct stria on each side of the suture not reaching the base, and several series of obsolete punctured striae.

188.—PHILHYDRUS MARMORATUS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Short, ovate, convex, and subnitid. Head black with a purplish gloss. Thorax pale red with the middle brown. Elytra

yellow clouded with brown, and with a number of narrow brown punctured striæ.

This may perhaps be a *Berosus*. I have not been able to examine the species satisfactorily.

HYDROBATICUS. n. gen.

But for the total absence of any tubercle or carina on the mesosternum, the two species I describe under this genus, might be almost as well placed with *Philhydrus*. They are also, however, of a more broadly ovate and flat form. As regards the antennæ and palpi they exactly correspond with *Philhydrus*.

189.—HYDROBATICUS TRISTIS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Flat, opaque, coarsely punctured and of a dull reddish brown colour clouded with black. Head rather impressed along the suture of the epistome, with the labrum black. Thorax considerably broader than the length, slightly rounded on the sides and not broader behind than in front, with the anterior angles very round, the posterior angles obtuse, and the base truncate. Elytra broader than the thorax, broadly rounded at the apex, and covered with numerous coarse punctured striæ, and with the disk of a much darker colour than the sides.

190.—HYDROBATICUS LURIDUS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Of the same form and sculpture as the last described species, differing only in size, and in being entirely of a pale lurid colour, with the exception of the labrum and back of the head which are black. In both this and the former species the scutellum is smaller and less elongate than is usual in *Philhydrus*.

I regret that I am unable from paucity of specimens to make a proper examination of either of the species.

HYGROTROPHUS. n. gen.

Head large, much prolonged in front of the eyes, and more or

less inflexed beneath the thorax, and narrowed into a neck behind the eyes, which are prominent. Labrum rounded anteriorly, transverse. Mandibles large, strong, arcuated and bidentate on the inner side. Antennæ as in *Berosus*. Maxillary palpi not so long as the antennæ. Thorax rounded at the base. Scutellum elongate, triangular and acute at the apex. Elytra oval, convex. Anterior coxæ very large. Mesosternum very faintly carinated. Abdominal segments, six, the last very small.

This genus though in many respects like *Berosus*, differs from it in a very striking manner in the drooping head and rounded base of the thorax. The two species which I have put under it differ very much from one another in appearance.

191.—HYGROTROPHUS NUTANS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of a lurid hue clouded with brown, closely punctured and covered with a very fine short pubescence. Thorax transverse, much rounded at the anterior angles, almost rectangular behind, with the base broadly and rather slightly rounded, and with the punctures on its disk transverse. Elytra with a number of rather lightly marked punctured striæ, and with the interstices flat. Posterior tarsi moderately ciliated. Under side of body black, legs yellow.

192.—HYGROTROPHUS INVOLUTUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

The very inflexed head, and convex arched form of this insect gives it a very different appearance from the last. The head and thorax are very closely and sharply punctured, and of a golden green colour, the latter narrowly bordered with yellow. Elytra very convex, pointed at the apex, and of a yellow colour, with ten well marked brown largely punctured striæ on each elytron. The whole under side and the basal half of the four posterior thighs are black and roughly punctured. The legs are yellow.

193.—*HYDROCHUS PARALLELUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of a dark bronzy green and opaque. Head punctured, with a deep stria on each side between the eyes extending from the occiput to the suture of the epistome, and with a shorter one in the middle not reaching the occiput. Thorax coarsely punctured, with the surface covered with several large shallow indistinct foveæ. Elytra more nitid than the thorax, with the suture broad and smooth, and on each side of it ten striæ, placed close together and filled with large punctures, and with the alternate interstices slightly elevated. The legs are reddish, the knees black.

194.—*HYDRÆNA LURIDIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Elongate-ovate, subconvex, and closely punctured. Head black. Thorax pale at the sides, brown in the middle, not broader than the length, with all the angles acute, and with the sides bulged out almost angularly in the middle. Elytra of a lurid brown closely covered with punctate striæ.

195.—*CYCLONOTUM MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Oval, convex, black, subnitid, and entirely covered with fine punctures. The thorax is narrowly tinged with red on the lateral margins. The elytra have a narrow stria on each side of the suture. The under side is black and smooth. The tarsi and palpi are red.

196.—*CYCLONOTUM PYGMÆUM*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

With the exception of the great difference in size, the greater proportionate width of the elytra behind, and the more oval oblong form, there is very little difference between this and the last described species. It has the same uniform black colour, the same kind of puncturation, and the same subsutural striæ on the elytra.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

Sub-family ALEOCHARIDÆ.

MYRMECOCEPHALUS. n. gen.

Antennæ filiform, the first joint thick and of the same length as the third, the rest nearly equal and enlarging slightly towards the extremity. Maxillary palpi with the third joint much larger than the second, and the fourth very small and awl-shaped. Eyes of medium size, round and not prominent. Head convex, nearly square, subtruncate behind, rounded at the posterior angles, and affixed to the thorax by a short but very narrow neck. Thorax of an elongate oval form, narrower than the head, convex, and deeply impressed along the median line. Elytra broader than the head. Abdomen moderately elongate, widening a little towards the apex.

I have not been able to give a more complete detail than the above of the characters of this genus, for want of duplicate specimens, but enough I think has been given to enable it to be readily identified. The resemblance to an ant, especially about the head is very remarkable, and it is most probable that like some other genera of the *Aleocharidæ* its true habitat is in ants nests. The two species described below, were taken by Mr. Masters in a heap of debris left on the banks of the Burnett River after a heavy flood.

197.—MYRMECOCEPHALUS CINGULATUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, finely punctured, with the antennæ and palpi of a brownish yellow. The abdomen is subnitid with the hinder part of the first segment yellow.

198.—MYRMECOCEPHALUS BICINGULATUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This species differs from the last in having the head more rounded behind, in having the thorax more angularly rounded on the sides at its broadest part, in having the elytra of a more

olive black, and in having the second as well as the first segment of the abdomen with a yellow ring.

199.—*TACHYUSA CORACINA*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black, nitid, and finely punctured, with the tarsi pale red. The elytra much wider than the thorax.

200.—*MYRMEDONIA AUSTRALIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of a pitchy red colour turning to brown on the elytra and extremity of the abdomen. The antennæ are very hairy, with the apical joints yellow. The whole body is nitid and very finely and closely punctured.

201.—*HOMALOTA FLAVICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Head black. Thorax yellow. Elytra brown. Abdomen with the two first segments red, the third and fourth dark blue, and the remainder yellow.

202.—*HOMALOTA PALLIDIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Entirely of a pale testaceous colour, with the exception of the third and fourth segments of the abdomen which are of a darker hue.

203.—*OXYPODA ANALIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, nitid, finely punctured, and clothed with a short ashen pubescence. The elytra have a tinge of pitchy red throughout, and the apex of the abdomen and the legs are red.

204.—*ALEOCHARA HÆMORRHODALIS*, GUER. *Voy.*
Coquille. Ins. II, page 63, t. 1 f. 24.

205.—*ALEOCHARA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

This species differs from *A. hæmorrhoidalis*, in being much smaller, in the sculpture of the elytra, which instead of being smoothly punctured as in that species is rugose and covered with small striae, and in the absence of a red termination to the abdomen.

Sub-family TACHYPORIDÆ.

206.—*CONURUS RUFIPALPIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid. Thorax with minute striae at the base and sides. Elytra finely punctured, marked with striae at the base which is of a deep red colour, and obliquely truncate at the apex. Abdomen short, and fimbriate. Legs and palpi pale red.

207.—*CONURUS ATRICEPS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, very nitid, smooth. Thorax red. Elytra of a darker red with the sides and base almost brown. Abdomen short, fimbriate and with the terminal segment and the hinder margin of the others of a pitchy red. The legs, antennae, and palpi are red.

208.—*CONURUS ELONGATULUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Of an uniform dull black, and marked almost all over with minute striae. The legs, antennae, and palpi are of a brownish yellow. This species differs considerably in form from the two described above, it is less convex, proportionately narrower, and has the abdomen much more elongate.

209.—*TACHYPORUS TRISTIS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Head, thorax, and elytra dark brown, the two former very finely punctured, the latter punctured on the anterior half,

striolate on the posterior, and slightly conjointly emarginate at the apex. The abdomen is black, the segments finely striolated. The legs and antennæ are brownish yellow.

210.—TACHYPORUS RUBRICOLLIS. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Head and thorax red, subnitid. Elytra pitchy brown and covered with fine striolæ. Body black, legs and antennæ red.

Sub-family STAPHYLINIDÆ.

211.—LEPTACINUS LURIDIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Head black, nitid, parallel-sided, much longer than the breadth, a little rounded at the posterior angles, and marked with distant punctures. Thorax dark red, nitid, longer and a little narrower than the head, slightly emarginate on the sides behind the middle, very slightly narrower behind than in front, rounded at both ends and sparingly marked with punctures. Scutellum large, triangular, and of a brown colour. Elytra roughly punctured, broader than the thorax, rounded at the apex, of a brown colour at the base, and of a pale nitid lurid hue on the posterior half. Abdomen dark brown and punctate. Legs, antennæ, and palpi brownish red.

The whole insect has an elongated flat appearance.

212.—LEPTACINUS CYANEIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Head black, nitid, parallel-sided, twice as long as the width, truncate behind, with a deep margined impression on each side extending from the inner side of the eye in an oblique direction towards the centre of the forehead, and with a few large punctures on the back part of the head and towards the labrum. Neck very slight. Thorax bright red, nitid, shaped much as in the last described species, but more convex, and with the punctures more rare. Scutellum red. Elytra dark blue and finely punc-

tured. Abdomen black, nitid, smooth and rather convex, with the first and fourth segments red. The legs also are red.

213.—*XANTHOLINUS ATRICEPS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head black, nitid, smooth, a little longer than the breadth and rounded behind, with a few punctures scattered over the surface. Thorax red, sparingly punctured, longer than the breadth, broader than the head, slightly broader behind than in front, rounded at both ends and very slightly rounded on the sides. Elytra broader than the thorax, of a nitid brownish red colour, sparingly punctured and conjointly emarginated to a slight degree at the apex. Abdomen brown, very minutely punctured, clothed with a very short fine pubescence, and having the last segment long, pointed, and of a dull red colour. The legs are pale red.

214.—*XANTHOLINUS PICEUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species only differs from the last in being a little smaller and of an almost uniform pitchy brown hue.

215.—*XANTHOLINUS CERVINIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Black, subnitid. Head nearly square, rather convex, truncate behind, and marked with a shallow foveæ on each side near the eyes, with nearer the middle two slightly oblique lines converging behind, and with a few punctures on the occiput and sides. Thorax narrower than the head, longer than the breadth, truncate in front, narrowed a little behind, and rounded at the apex, with a few large punctures on the upper surface. Elytra not broader than the broadest part of the thorax, coarsely punctured and of a pale brownish red colour. The abdomen is thinly punctured, is clothed with soft hairs, and has the terminal segment and the hinder half of the penultimate one of a deep red. The legs and palpi are piccons.

216.—*XANTHOLINUS CYANEIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

This species is about the same length as the last, but has a slighter and more elongate look. The head is not so broad, not so truncate behind, is proportionately longer, has the punctures between the eyes more numerous, and the oblique lines much shorter. The thorax is as broad as the head at the apex, which is truncate, but is somewhat narrowed towards the base which is rounded. The elytra are scarcely wider than the thorax, and are of a chalybeate blue, with a series of small punctures on each side of the suture, and another series in an obsolete depression in the middle of each elytron. The abdomen is dark olive, finely punctured and clothed with long soft hair. The legs and palpi are of a piceous red.

217.—*XANTHOLINUS DUBIUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Of a pitchy black, nitid. Head longer than the breadth, and rather rounded behind. Thorax rounded in front and behind, and broadest at the base. Elytra sparingly punctured, broader than the thorax, and with a reddish tinge throughout. Abdomen rather dull, with a tinge of red on the two terminal segments. Legs red.

The last joint of the maxillary palpi in this species is neither so acuminate nor so slight as is usual in this genus. The form of the thorax also, which is very distinctly rounded at the anterior angles, marks it out as being a very aberrant species.

218.—*PHILONTHUS AUSTRALIS*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Black, subnitid. Head almost round, with a few large setigerous punctures scattered over its surface. Thorax as broad as the head at the apex which is truncate, narrowed a little and rounded behind, longer than the breadth, and marked with a number of large punctures on each side. Scutellum large, triangular and closely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax.

coarsely punctured, conjointly emarginate at the apex, and of a deep red colour. Abdomen punctate, and clothed with strong hairs, with the terminal segment and part of the penultimate red, and with the other segments tinged with blue. The tibiæ, tarsi, palpi, and three terminal joints of the antennæ are yellow.

219.—*PHILONTHUS HEMORRHOIDALIS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head of a dark olive hue, very nitid, almost circular, and depressed, with a short longitudinal impression in the middle and two large punctures on each side of the forehead. Thorax marked and shaped as in the preceding species, but with the anterior angles quite square. Scutellum large, punctate and of a triangular form, with the sides a little rounded. Elytra punctate, broader than the thorax, rounded behind and conjointly emarginate, and of a brassy olive hue. Abdomen black, and finely punctured with the terminal segment and hinder portion of the penultimate one red. The legs and palpi are red. The antennæ have the three basal joints red, the three apical ones yellow, and the remainder black.

220.—*PHILONTHUS PILIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Black, subnitid. Head nearly square, with a few punctures on each side. Thorax almost as broad as the head, longer than the breadth, almost parallel-sided, with the anterior angles square, the base round, and the surface smooth with the exception of a line of about six punctures on each side of the middle and a few scattered ones near the sides. Elytra broader than the thorax, punctate, and covered thinly with a greyish decumbent pile. Abdomen closely punctured and also clothed with a decumbent greyish pile. Legs, palpi, and basal joint of antennæ ferruginous.

221.—*PHILONTHUS POLITULUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head nearly circular and smooth. Thorax as broad as the head, longer than the breadth, and almost parallel-

sided. Elytra broader than the thorax, thinly punctured, and with decumbent hairs. Abdomen also thinly punctured, with the anus moderately fimbriate. The legs and terminal joint of the antennæ are reddish.

222.—*PHILONTHUS SUBCINGULATUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, nitid, smooth. Thorax red, nitid, rather longer than the breadth, broader behind than in front, rounded at the base and marked with a few punctures on the upper surface. Elytra broader than the thorax, punctured, and of a brown colour with the apical edge yellowish red. Abdomen black, opaque, with the apical edge of the three first segments tinged slightly with red. The legs and palpi are dark red, the antennæ brown.

223.—*PHILONTHUS CHALYBEIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax nitid, the former black and nearly circular, the latter red, nearly square, slightly rounded on the sides, not broader behind than in front, and quite smooth. Elytra broader than the thorax, blue, punctured, and not nitid. Abdomen black, subnitid, and marked with small elongate punctures. The tarsi and three terminal joints of the antennæ are of a pale red.

224.—*PHILONTHUS XANTHOLINOIDES*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This insect is entirely of a brownish red, with the exception of the head which is black. The thorax is nitid, considerably longer than the breadth, not broader than the head, broader behind than in front, and marked with two or three punctures on the upper surface. The elytra and abdomen are of a darker hue than the thorax. The two basal joints of the antennæ are red, the rest brown. The fourth joint of the maxillary palpi is long and unusually slight for the genus.

225.—*STAPHYLINUS LURIDIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Head and thorax black, nitid, the former somewhat small and with a few punctures near the eyes and on the occiput, the latter broader than the head, transverse, much widened and rounded behind, and marked with two punctures near the middle of the upper surface, and a few others along the basal margin. Elytra of a lurid hue, punctate, clothed with decumbent pile, and conjointly emarginated at the base. Abdomen brownish black, punctate and setose, with the apex reddish. The tibiæ, tarsi, palpi, and antennæ are also red.

226.—*STAPHYLINUS ANALIS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

This species only differs from the last, in having the elytra quite black, and in having the apical portion of the abdominal segments of a steel blue tint.

227.—*CREOPHILUS ERYTHROCEPHALUS*, Fab. *Syst. Ent.*
page 265. *Oliv. Ent.* III. 42. p. 12. t. 2.
fig. 9. Erichs. *Gen.* page 351.

Sub-family PÆDERIDÆ.

228.—*CRYPTOBIUM MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head oblong, rounded at the posterior angles, black, opaque, and closely punctured. Thorax red, subnitid, sparsely punctured, narrower than the head, much longer than the breadth, parallel-sided and with all the angles rounded. Elytra broader than the thorax, conjointly emarginate behind, densely punctured, black on the basal and larger half, and deep red on the apical portion. Abdomen black and finely punctured. Thighs yellow with black tips. Tibiæ, tarsi, and palpi dull red.

229.—CRYPTORIUM APICALE. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head oblong, black, opaque, closely punctured, and truncate behind, with the posterior angles rounded. Thorax black, opaque, closely punctured, narrower than the head, much longer than the breadth, and slightly rounded on the sides, with all the angles rounded, and the median line smooth. Elytra broader than the thorax, conjointly emarginate at the apex, closely punctured, and of a black colour with the hinder portion deep red. The abdomen is black, subnitid, and finely punctured, with the fifth segment of a blood red. The legs are yellow. The antennæ, palpi, and mandibles are reddish brown.

230.—DOLICAON QUADRATICOLLIS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Head black, nitid, square, truncate at the base, and covered with rather distant punctures. Thorax red, nearly square, and rounded at the angles, with the surface sparsely punctured, and the median line smooth. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, black with the apex red, and punctured in somewhat irregular rows over the whole upper surface. Abdomen black and very finely punctured, with the apex red and fimbriate. Legs, palpi and antennæ pale red.

231.—DOLICAON ELONGATULUS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid. Head more elongate than in the last species and more closely punctured. Thorax considerably longer than the breadth, slightly narrower than the head, rather closely punctured on the upper surface, rounded at the angles, and very slightly broader in front than behind. Elytra broader than the thorax, punctured in somewhat irregular rows with subelevated interstices, and with the base black and apex red. Abdomen black and finely punctured, with the apex red and fimbriate. The legs, antennæ, and palpi, reddish yellow.

232.—*DOLICAON NIGRIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Head black, nitid, and very sparsely punctured. Thorax red, nitid, same width as head, longer than the breadth, parallel-sided, rounded at the angles, and very sparsely punctured. Elytra broader than the thorax, black, and punctate. Abdomen very finely punctured, and broadest in the middle, with the first four segments red, and the remainder black. Legs, palpi, antennæ, and mandibles red.

233.—*LATHROBIUM POLITULUM*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Black, hairy, and nitid. Head slightly narrowed and rounded behind, punctured sparsely in front and more closely on the sides. Thorax of the same width as the head, a little longer than the breadth, slightly rounded on the sides, rounded at the angles, and sparsely punctured on the upper surface. Elytra broader than the thorax and punctured in rows. Abdomen finely punctured with the apical margin of each segment smoother and of a lighter colour. Legs, antennæ, and palpi, red.

234.—*LATHROBIUM PICEUM*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Entirely of a piceous brown, subnitid, hairy. Head and thorax of the same form as in *L. politulum*, but with the punctures smaller and more numerous. Elytra not broader than the thorax, and closely punctured. Abdomen rugosely punctured with a reddish tinge on the apical margin of the first, third, and fourth segments. The antennæ and palpi are nearly red, the latter are considerably thicker than in the previously described species.

235.—*LITHOCHARIS TRISTIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, opaque, and punctate. Head square, truncate behind and placed on a narrow neck. Thorax reddish brown, longer

than the breadth, not broader than the head, and with all the angles rounded. Elytra dark brown, and broader than the thorax. Abdomen finely punctured and striolate. Legs, antennæ, and palpi, reddish brown.

236.—SCOPEUS ROTUNDICOLLIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pale brown, strongly and closely punctured and thinly clothed with long hairs. Head large, flat, truncate behind, and with the posterior angles rounded. Thorax a little longer than the breadth, narrower than the head, much rounded on the sides, and rounded and narrowed at the apex and base. Elytra broader than the thorax, with the apical half of a reddish yellow. Abdomen black, broad, rather short, with the fourth segment reddish. The legs, antennæ, and palpi, yellow.

237.—STILICUS OVICOLLIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Pale red, nitid, smooth. Head square, truncate behind, and joined to the thorax by a very slight neck. Thorax of an elongate oval form, with a peduncular attachment to the body. Elytra very little broader than the thorax, with the basal portions brown. Abdomen with the first four segments brown.

238.—SUNIUS CYLINDRICUS. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Head black, densely punctured, square, and truncate behind. Thorax red, closely punctured, narrower than the head, and of a short oval form. Elytra scarcely broader than the thorax, punctate, and of a brownish black colour with the base and apex pale red. Abdomen elongate, subcylindrical, a little widened towards the apex, of a reddish colour, with the fifth and part of the sixth segments black.

This species seems to vary a good deal in colouring. The thorax and abdomen have brown marks in one of the specimens before me which are not to be traced in the other.

239.—*PÆDERUS CINGULATUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This is evidently a distinct species from *P. Australis* Guer., and *P. cruenticollis* Germ., the only Australian species described. I cannot, however, find any positive difference excepting in the coloration of the abdomen. In the present species the third and fourth segments are entirely red.

240.—*PÆDERUS ANGULICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This insect is much smaller than the last. It may be readily distinguished by the almost square thorax and by the four basal segments of the abdomen being of a dull red.

Sub-family PINOPHILIDÆ.

241.—*PINOPHILUS GRANDICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

Black, subnitid, closely punctured, and clothed with a soft ashen pile. Head sparsely punctured in front, broad, slightly convex, truncate behind, and affixed to the thorax by a thick but very distinct neck. Thorax of the same width as the head in front, scarcely longer than the breadth, and slightly narrowed towards the posterior angles which are rounded. Elytra not so broad as the thorax at its broadest part and very short. Abdomen elongate, somewhat flat, and becoming pointed at the apex. The tarsi and antennæ are reddish, the latter are of a very slight form. The last joint of the maxillary palpi is large, pointed, and directed inwards, but it scarcely answers to the description of the genus given by Lacordaire.

242.—*PINOPHILUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species may be readily distinguished from the last by the much finer and denser puncturation over the whole body, and

the denser clothing of soft ashen pile. The thorax also is slightly longer, the extremity of the abdomen is of a reddish tint, and the legs are entirely of a light red. The fourth joint of the tarsi is not so strongly bilobed as in *P. grandiceps*.

243.—PINOPHILUS BREVIS. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Though differing very much in size, this insect much resembles *P. grandiceps*. The thorax however is more square, and is very briefly carinated at the base on the median line. The legs are entirely red.

244.—OEDICHIRUS PÆDEROIDES. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Thorax red, longer than the breadth, rounded behind the anterior angles, narrowed at the base, and marked with two deeply punctured impressions not reaching the apex and some lateral punctures. Elytra broader than the thorax, emarginate at the apex, and punctured, with the punctures large and scattered. Abdomen elongate, cylindrical, and punctured in transverse rows four on each segment, with the three first segments red, the rest black. The maxillary palpi are black, with the last joint very much prolonged internally.

PINOBIUS. n. gen.

Antennæ short, moniliform, somewhat geniculate, first joint thick, the last pointed. Maxillary palpi with the last joint large, subsecuriform, laterally compressed, and very slight at its junction with the penultimate one, which is as long, but much slighter and a little arcuated. Head round, and depressed. Neck broad, distinct. Thorax nearly square. Elytra narrow. Abdomen large, elongate, and cylindrical, with the lateral border feebly marked. Legs rather slight, anterior tarsi moderately dilated with the fourth joint of all small, and slightly lobed.

Unfortunately there is only one specimen and that a bad one, of the insect for whose reception this genus is formed. The

description is consequently very imperfect, but until specimens can be procured it must suffice. I am far from sure that I am right in putting it with the *Pinophilidæ*, but it is marvellously unlike any genus of the *Pæderidæ*, the only other division of the *Brachylytra*, which it can be associated with.

245.—*PINOBIUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head thinly punctured and subnitid, with the front part black and the rest red. Neck red. Thorax not broader than the head, a little longer than the breadth, not narrowed behind, thinly punctured, and red with black base. Elytra thinly punctured, and black, with a large blood red spot in the centre of each elytron. Abdomen broader than the elytra, and finely punctured, with the two apical segments black, the rest red. The tarsi and two terminal joints of the antennæ are reddish.

Sub-family *STENIDÆ*.

246.—*STENUS MACULATUS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Black, roughly punctured. The thorax has the median line deeply marked. On each elytron there is a large golden yellow spot, nearer to the side than to the suture, and nearer to the base than to the apex. The legs are red with the knees black.

247.—*STENUS GAYNDAHENSIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, strongly punctured. Head with a short raised smooth line on the middle and a longer one on each side between the eyes. Thorax nearly cylindrical, with a smooth raised central line. Legs yellow, with the knees brown.

248.—*STENUS OLIVACEUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

This species differs from the last in having the head much

excavated between the eyes, and without any smooth ridges, in having the thorax more bulged out on the sides, and with an olive gloss both on it and the elytra. The legs are black, with the exception of the upper part of the thighs which are yellow.

249.—*STENUS SIMILIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Only differs from the last in being much smaller, in having the head less excavated between the eyes, in having the thorax more thinly punctured, and in wanting the olive gloss on both thorax and elytra.

250.—*STENUS VIRIDIENEUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, opaque. Head smooth between the eyes. Thorax without puncturation in the middle, but with transverse looking punctures towards the apex and base, which are both rather constricted. Elytra strongly punctured, and of a brassy green colour with a ruddy hue in the middle.

251.—*STENUS CUPREIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax lightly punctured, the former with a greenish the latter with a bluish gloss. Elytra punctured and of a brilliant coppery red. Abdomen bluish black, nitid. Basal half of the thighs yellow, the rest brown. Fourth joint of the palpi not bilobed.

252.—*STENUS PUNCTICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

This species also has the elytra of a coppery red, but of a redder and less brilliant character than in the last described insect. The head and thorax are closely and evenly punctured all over, in this respect differing much from both the preceding species. In other respects it exactly resembles *S. viridieneus*.

Sub-family OXYTELIDÆ.

253.—MEGALOPS NODIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Pale red, subnitid. Head large and vertical, with a circular impression between the eyes, and large punctures over the whole surface. Thorax nearly as broad as the head, not longer than the breadth, subcylindrical, and covered with a number of deep transverse impressions full of punctures, giving a rough and irregular appearance to the whole. Elytra brown near the suture, the remainder occupied by large yellow rounded nodular elevations. Abdomen thick, short, and rounded at the apex.

254.—BLEDIUS MANDIBULARIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brown, opaque, finely punctured. Head with a small horn on each side near the eyes. Thorax nearly square, and rounded at the posterior angles, with a very fine median line. Elytra a little broader than the thorax, conjointly emarginate and slightly dehiscent. Abdomen black, with the tip yellow. Legs and palpi reddish.

255.—OXYTELUS BRUNNEIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Red clouded with brown, subnitid. Head large, smooth, excavated in front, terminating in a sharp point before the eyes, truncate behind, and attached to the thorax by a thick neck. Thorax transverse, truncate in front, rather rounded behind, with the median line well marked, and on each side two deep longitudinal grooves, the external one near the lateral margin. Elytra broad, truncate behind. Abdomen broad, rather depressed, and becoming suddenly pointed at the apex.

256.—OXYTELUS IMPRESSIFRONS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head large, smooth, and truncate, with a short deep impression in the centre of the forehead. Thorax the same

as in the last species, but with the grooves less deeply marked. Elytra brownish yellow. Abdomen as in the last species. Legs yellow.

Sub-family PIESTIDÆ.

257.—*ISOMALUS PLANICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, nitid, very flat and smooth. Head large, square and fitting to the thorax. Thorax triangular, the apex towards the abdomen. Elytra longer than the breadth, of a piceous hue and with a puncture in the middle of each elytron. Abdomen with the apical edge of the second and third segments slightly red. The legs, antennæ, palpi, and mandibles are piceous.

Sub-family OMALIDÆ.

258.—*OMALIUM GAYNDAHENSE*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black, subnitid. Head and thorax very finely punctured, the latter transverse, truncate in front and behind, and slightly rounded on the sides. Elytra more closely punctured, and of a dark brown colour. Abdomen broad and rounded at the apex. Legs red. Antennæ brown.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

259.—*TMESIPHORUS KINGII*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Brown, opaque, and roughly punctured. Antennæ with the ninth and tenth joints large, and oblong, and with the eleventh still larger and round. Head with a deep groove in front between the antennæ, and two large punctures on the forehead. Thorax gibbous. Elytra red and finely punctured, with a deep longitudinal impression at the base on each side midway between the suture and humeral angle. Abdomen finely punctured, bordered laterally and bicarinated, the carina not extending beyond the second segment.

This species, which would appear from the numbers captured to be abundant about Gayndah, very much resembles *T. Macleuii* King, it is, however, of a very much darker colour, and is altogether a rougher and more strongly sculptured insect.

260.—*TYRUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Red, subnitid and punctured. The second joint of the maxillary palpi is long, slight at the base and much enlarged at the apex, with a sharp protuberance on the inner side at the thickest part; the third is short and turbinate, with an angular protuberance on the inner side, and the fourth is large, ovate and somewhat acuminate. The ninth and tenth joints of the antennæ are a little longer than the preceding ones, and the eleventh is large and oval. The head is rather prolonged in front. The thorax is scarcely longer than the breadth, very little narrowed behind and truncate. The elytra and abdomen are covered with a fine ashen pubescence; the former are of a lighter red than the rest of the body, and have the basal striæ short and light.

The maxillary palpi of this species are unlike those of any *Tyrus* I have seen, but whether the divergence from the typical form is sufficient to render the formation of another genus necessary, is a question I must leave to be decided by those who have made this Family their peculiar study.

261.—*BRYAXIS HIRTA*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Red, subnitid, punctate, and clothed with ashen pubescence. Antennæ with the terminal joint large and pointed, and the 9th and 10th joints a little longer than the preceding ones. Head with two deep foveæ on the forehead. Thorax much widened at the sides so as to form an angle near the middle, and narrowed behind, with the posterior angles acute, and the median line lightly carinated. Elytra convex and without striæ.

262.—*BRYAXIS ATRICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Red, nitid, and smooth. Antennæ long, with the ninth joint

a little larger than the preceding ones, the tenth elongate, and the eleventh of a very elongate oval form. Head black and flat on the forehead with two deep round foveæ. Thorax convex, and rounded at the sides, with a deep fovea on each side near the base connected together by a transverse impression. Elytra bistriated, one on each elytron. Legs long.

PAUSSIDÆ.

263.—*ARTHROPTERUS WESTWOODII*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Piceous brown, subnitid, and finely punctured. Antennæ short, with the first joint transverse, obtusely angled, and truncate, the second to the ninth inclusive more than four times broader than the length, and the tenth more than twice the length of the preceding. Head slightly concave between the eyes, truncate behind, and attached to the thorax by a thick neck, with the posterior angles prominent, obtuse, and clothed with stiff hairs. Thorax scarcely longer than the breadth, rounded at the anterior angles, slightly narrowed behind, truncate at the base, margined and ciliated on the sides and broadly impressed on the median line, more especially towards the base. Elytra rounded at the apex with a small sinuation at the external angle. Legs and under side of body thinly punctured. Anterior tibiæ with the external apical angle subacute and the apex deeply emarginate. Intermediate and posterior tibiæ with the external apical angle very broadly rounded and ciliated, and with the apex emarginate.

264.—*ARTHROPTERUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Piceous-black, subnitid, and finely punctured. Antennæ with the first joint square, obtusely angled, and truncate, the second to the ninth inclusive three times broader than the length, and the last more than twice the length of the others. Head slightly concave between the eyes, truncate behind, and attached to the thorax by a thick neck, with the posterior angles obtuse. Thorax

much longer than the breadth, and very slightly narrowed behind, with the median line deeply impressed in the middle, but not extending to the apical and basal margins, and with an indistinct fovea near the basal part of the lateral margin. Elytra truncate at the apex and slightly notched at the external angles. Legs and underside of body closely punctured. The four anterior tibiæ have the external apical angle acute, and the apex deeply emarginate, the posterior are rather more obtusely angled.

265.—*ARTHROPTERUS ANGUSTICORNIS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of a piceous brown colour and nitid. Antennæ narrow, the first joint square with the angles obtuse, the second to the ninth inclusive twice as broad as the length, the last equal in length to the two preceding united. Head depressed on the vertex and coarsely punctured, with a prominent ciliated tubercle at the posterior angles, and the base truncate. Thorax subcordiform, coarsely and transversely punctured, and with the median line lightly impressed in the middle. Elytra thinly and finely punctured, and truncate at the apex, with two small notches at each external angle. Body beneath and legs thinly punctured. All the tibiæ have the external apical angle very acute.

This species seems to approach the *A. parallellocerus* of Westwood.

266.—*ARTHROPTERUS KINGII*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species differs from the last in being of a pitchy red colour, in having no depression on the top of the head, in the tubercle at the posterior angles of the head being much smaller, in the thorax being more ciliated on the sides and having the median line more marked, in the external apical angles of the tibiæ being less acute, and in the narrower form of the whole body. The antennæ are of the same character as those of *A. angusticornis*.

267.—*ARTHROPTERUS ELONGATULUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Long, narrow, of a reddish colour, subnitid and punctate.

Antennæ rather short, the first joint nearly square, and with the angles obtuse, the second to the ninth inclusive three times broader than the length, and the last more than twice the length of the preceding one. Head not depressed in front, and with the posterior angles rounded. Thorax much longer than the width, very little narrowed behind, and not rounded on the sides, with the median line obsoletely carinated and broadly depressed near the base. Elytra a little wider than the thorax, and with the apex triemarginate in nearly equal lengths, and produced into acute points between the emarginations. Apex of the abdomen nearly black. The external apical angle of the fore tibiæ is acute, that of the intermediate and posterior tibiæ is rather obtuse, with the apex subtruncate.

SCYDMÆNIDÆ.

268.—PHAGONOPHANA KINGII, King. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales, Vol. 1, page 92.*

269.—SCYDMÆNUS KINGII. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Dark red, nitid and clothed with a short golden pubescence. Antennæ of medium size, with the two last joints forming an elongated club, and the ninth joint a little larger than the preceding ones. Neck distinct. Thorax rather elongate, not constricted behind. Thighs long, clavate.

SILPHIDÆ.

270.—PTOMAPHILA LACHYMOSA, Schreib. *Trans. Linn. Soc., Vol. VI., page 194.*

271.—CATOPS OBSCURUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

This species differs from *C. australis* Erichs., the only Australian species hitherto described, in being clothed with a light coloured pubescence, and in having the thorax and elytra longitudinally instead of transversely scratched or striolated.

SCAPHIDIIDÆ.

272.—SCAPHIDIUM PUNCTIPENNE. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Thorax broadly margined with red excepting in the middle of the base, and with a transverse row of deep punctures near the basal margin. Elytra, with a row of deep punctures near the base from the suture to near the humeral angles, with two or three longitudinal rows of large and rather distant punctures, and with two red spots on each elytron, one, transverse and near the base, the other, smaller and near the apex. The segments of the abdomen showing beyond the elytra are red with the apex black. The middle of the posterior thighs is red.

273.—SCAPHIDIUM MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

This species is smaller than the last, and differs from it in having only the sides of the thorax red, in having only one red spot on each elytron situated near the centre and of a transverse shape, in having the rows of punctures on the elytra more large and distinct, and in having all the abdominal segments red, with a black spot on the pical one.

274.—SCAPHISOMA POLITUM. n. s.p.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Black, nitid and smooth, with a light stria on each side of the suture of the elytra, with the abdomen of a pitchy red, and with the legs and antennæ of a pale red.

275.—SCAPHISOMA PUNCTIPENNE. n. sp.

Length $\frac{1}{3}$ of a line.

Black and nitid, with the elytra and meso and meta-thorax rather thickly punctured, with a light stria on each side of the suture of the elytra, and with the legs red.

HISTERIDÆ.

276.—*HOLOLEPTA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

This species is very like *H. Sidnensis* Mars. It is of a slightly thicker and less flat form, is less punctured on the sides of the thorax, has the foveæ at the anterior angles of the thorax in the male shorter and rounder, and has the pygidium more punctate.

Mr. Masters found this insect in tolerable abundance in dead Bottle trees (*Sterculia ruprestis* Bentham), and only in them. The other two Australian species *H. Australis* Mars. from Western Australia, and *H. Sidnensis* Mars. from the neighbourhood of Sydney, are found exclusively in various species of grass tree (*Xanthorrhœa*.)

277.—*PLATYSOMA SUBDEPRESSUM*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, nitid, and somewhat flat. Head excavated and punctured in front. Thorax finely punctured towards the sides. Elytra, with the stria nearest the suture extending from the apex to a third of the length of the elytra, with the second extending to one half the length, with the next three entire, and with a short oblique one near the humeral angle. Pygidium covered with variolous punctures.

278.—*PLATYSOMA CONVEXIUSCULUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid, and rather convex. Head excavated in front, and smooth. Thorax with a sublateral stria, and a small round depression in the centre of the base. Elytra with the first two striæ from the suture of equal length, extending from the apex half way up the elytra, and with the next three entire. Pygidium punctured as in the last species.

279.—*PLATYSOMA FLANICEPS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black, nitid, and convex. Head flat in front, with the suture

of the epistome straight and well marked. Thorax with a faint sublateral stria. Elytra striated as in the last species. Pygidium very thinly punctured.

The elongation and expansion of the prosternum under the mouth is not nearly so great in this as in the two preceding species, or as it is in the genus *Platysoma* generally. In the absence, however, of specimens for minute examination and dissection, I cannot venture to form a genus for its reception.

280.—*SAPRINUS GAYNDAHENSIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, very minutely punctured, and with a distinct uninterrupted stria surrounding the whole space between the eyes. Thorax of a bronzy olive hue, nitid in the middle, and roughly punctured towards the sides and along the basal margin, with an impressed point in the centre of the basal lobe. Elytra blue, nitid, and punctured behind and at the sides, with the sutural stria not reaching the base, the next stria short, curved, punctured, and taking its rise near the scutellum, the next short and parallel to the rest, the fourth and fifth about half the length of the elytra, and the sixth a little longer and almost joining the sublateral stria which extends from the humeral angle to the apex where it merges in the marginal one, and with a short stria on the side of the humeral angle having the same basal origin as the sublateral stria. Body beneath black and nitid. Legs piceous black.

281.—*SAPRINUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Head duller and more punctured than in the preceding species. Thorax black, with a slight coppery red reflexion, variolous punctures near the sides and along the base, and two shallow depressions near the apex at the commencement of the puncturated patches. Elytra greenish black, with the apical two thirds punctured, the sutural stria not reaching the base, the first dorsal stria about one third of the length of the elytra, the second third and fourth half the length, the fifth long and almost joining the sublateral stria, the abbreviated humeral and sublateral stria as in *S.*

Gaynlahensis, and the interstice between the third and fourth striæ rugose and striolate. Under side of body greenish black and punctured.

282.—*ABRÆUS AUSTRALIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black and subnitid. Elytra punctured, with a fine stria on each side of the suture, extending from the apex to near the base, and diverging gradually from the suture as it proceeds upwards.

NITIDULIDÆ.

283.—*BRACHYPEPLUS MURRAYI*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Like *B. binotatus* Murray. Narrow, black, nitid. Antennæ with the club pale rufous. Head punctate and bifoveolate. Thorax slightly transverse, with the sides ciliated and reddish towards the posterior angles. Elytra longer than the thorax, striate, finely punctured and pubescent, with a broad band of red at the base not extending to the suture. The exposed segments of the abdomen are red with the sides black.

284.—*CARPOPHILUS CONVEXIUSCULUS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Red, subconvex, and finely punctate. Antennæ with the terminal joint of the club yellow, the others brown. Head much narrowed behind the eyes, which are prominent. Thorax short, transverse, emarginate in front, truncate behind, broader at the base than at the apex, rounded at the anterior, and square at the posterior angles, with a broad black vitta in the centre, which is broadest at the apex, and is gradually narrowed to the base. Scutellum black. Elytra of the same width as the thorax at the base, separately rounded at the apex, and of a subnitid black colour, with a basal fascia enclosing a black spot near each shoulder, and a round spot behind the middle, red. Abdomen pointed at the apex.

This species ought perhaps to be placed in the genus *Stauroglossicus* Murray. I have not been able to get a specimen for dissection and cannot therefore speak with certainty.

285.—CARPOPHILUS LURIDIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{3}{4}$ of a line.

Head dark brown, punctate, and narrowed behind the eyes, which are prominent. Antennæ red with the club black. Thorax dull red, transverse, not broader behind than in front, punctate, and obtusely rectangular. Scutellum large, black, and triangular. Elytra not much longer than the breadth, not narrowed behind, truncate at the apex, punctate and of a dark lurid colour with the apex black. Abdomen reddish brown. Legs red.

286.—CARPOPHILUS PILIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Reddish brown, punctate, and covered with a short yellow pile. Head almost black in front, less narrowed behind, and with the eyes less prominent than in the last species. Antennæ with the club black. Thorax almost square, and somewhat convex, with an indistinct brown patch in the middle. Scutellum large and of a broad triangular form. Elytra of the width of the thorax and truncate, with a basal fascia, large in the middle and smaller towards the humeral angles, of a deep red. The apical portion of the penultimate segment of the abdomen is also red.

287.—CARPOPHILUS OBSCURUS. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black, opaque, punctate, and covered with a grey pile which is longest on the sides of the elytra and abdomen. Head very slightly narrowed behind the eyes. Thorax nearly square, a little emarginate in front and rounded at the base. Scutellum large and rounded at the apex. Elytra of the same width as the thorax, and rather obliquely truncate, with a trace of red on each humeral angle. Abdomen with the penultimate segment a little red at the apex. Legs of an uniform red colour.

288.—CARPOPHILUS ATERRIMUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, opaque, thickly punctate and clothed with short dark pile. Head slightly narrowed behind the eyes. Thorax transverse, emarginate in front, broader behind than at the apex, and rounded at the base. Scutellum large, rounded on the sides and pointed at the apex. Elytra of the width of the base of the thorax, slightly widened behind the humeral angles, and becoming narrowed again towards the apex, which is obliquely truncated, each elytron being cut obliquely from the hinder angle up towards the suture. The legs are brown with the tarsi pale red.

289.—PRIA RUBICUNDA. n. sp.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ a line.

Entirely of a pale red colour, and punctate. Head small. Thorax broad, flat, emarginate in front, broadly rounded at the anterior angles and on the sides, and truncate at the base, with a large triangular impression on the middle of the disc. Scutellum large, broad, and rounded. Elytra flat, of the same width as the thorax at the base, parallel-sided, rounded at the apex, and nearly covering the entire abdomen.

This very minute insect differs from *P. dulcamara* Illig. the type of the genus in being very flat, in addition to the differences in coloration, marking, and general form. I do not know, however, of any genus of the *Nitidulidæ* to which it makes a nearer approach, and I am unable from the scarcity of specimens, to make in this, as in many other instances, an examination sufficiently minute to enable me to determine positively the exact characters.

290.—SORONIA VARIEGATA. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Brown, opaque, strongly punctate, with each puncture furnished with a short semi-decumbent seta, the setæ for the most part yellow. Head considerably withdrawn into the thorax. Thorax transverse, deeply emarginate in front, prominent at the

anterior angles, rounded, ciliated, broadly margined and reddish on the sides, broadest at the posterior angles, and truncate or slightly bisinuate at the base. Scutellum broadly rounded at the apex. Elytra multi-striate, the striæ punctate and the alternate interstices larger and less interrupted than the others. The insect has a variegated aspect from the disposal of the yellow setæ or setiform scales over the whole surface. On the elytra they are placed so as to give the appearance, under a lens, of three thin yellow fasciæ.

291.—*POCADIUS PILISTRIATUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brown, punctate, and clothed with a long, pale-coloured, decumbent pubescence. Head withdrawn into the thorax up to the eyes which are large but not prominent. Thorax transverse, slightly emarginate in front, much widened behind, slightly bi-emarginate at the base, and more villose at the sides than in the middle. Scutellum broadly triangular, and obtuse at the apex. Elytra not broader than the thorax, parallel-sided, conjointly rounded at the apex, not covering the apex of the abdomen, and covered with close punctate striæ, with the long decumbent pubescence disposed in regular rows along these striæ. There is also a dash of red along the suture and sides of each elytron, and the sides are also strongly ciliated.

292.—*NITIDULA CONCOLOR*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, opaque, punctate, and clothed with short decumbent light coloured pubescence. Head withdrawn into the thorax up to the eyes. Thorax transverse, emarginate in front, rounded on the sides, broad behind, truncate or slightly bi-emarginate at the base, with the posterior angles obtuse. Scutellum broad and rounded at the apex. Elytra not broader than the base of the thorax, very closely and finely punctato-striate and separately rounded at the apex. Abdomen with the last segment large and exposed.

293.—CYCHRAMUS NIGER. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, punctate, and moderately pilose. Head small, rather flat, free from pubescence, and sunk to the eyes in the emargination of the thorax. Thorax transverse, emarginate in front, rounded, margined, ciliated, and reddish on the sides, much broader behind than in front, rounded at and behind the posterior angles and nearly truncate at the base. Scutellum with only the apex visible. Elytra about the width of the thorax at the base, and rounded and slightly dehiscent at the apex. Pygidium exposed. Legs red, with the tibiæ strongly ciliated.

294.—IPS POLITUS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Piceous black, nitid, finely punctate, and subconvex. Head broad and sunk deeply in the thorax. Thorax transverse, deeply emarginate in front, margined on the sides, and broad and truncate at the base. Scutellum rounded at the sides and apex. Elytra scarcely so broad as the thorax at the base, obtusely pointed at the apex, covering all but the very extremity of the abdomen, and marked with a few obsolete striæ. The under side of the body and the legs are punctate and of a pale piceous red.

TROGOSITIDÆ.

295.—LEPERINA MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Head black, coarsely punctured, and scaly, with a fascicled tubercle on each side near the eye. Thorax punctate, and covered with black scales excepting on the sides, and two spots near the hinder portion of the disc which are white, and a few cinnamon-coloured scales near the middle, with a smooth raised median line, and two fascicles near the anterior margin protruding forwards. Scutellum rounded behind and covered with cinnamon-coloured scales. Elytra black, coarsely punctured,

covered with cinnamon-coloured scales interspersed with white near the scutellum and behind the middle, and spotted with black all over, with three costæ on each elytron, and a small fascicle at the basal end of the second and third, and a larger one near the apex of the first costa. Body beneath black.

L. lacera Pasc., more resemble this species than any other hitherto described, the species are however very different.

296.—*LEPERINA GAYNDAHENSIS*. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

Head depressed, black, coarsely punctured, thinly clothed with small yellow scales, with two velvety black spots on the vertex. Thorax with a broad dense mass of yellow scales on the sides, not reaching the anterior angles, with a broad fascia of velvety black between that and the middle, and with the median line coarsely punctured, depressed and almost free of scales. Scutellum transverse and semi-circular. Elytra of a brassy green colour where exposed, covered with large deep punctures, tricostate and marked with numerous velvety black spots, which behind form two narrow fasciæ, with the punctures on the black spots showing under a lens a deep fiery red bottom, while the others are occupied each with a round yellow scale. Body beneath and legs brownish black, punctate and opaque.

297.—*LEPERINA BURNETTENSIS*. n. sp.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, coarsely punctured and rather depressed in front, with a fascicle of cinnamon-coloured and white scales on each side near the eyes. Thorax punctate with a dense mass of broad flattened white scales on the sides, a smooth elevated median line, and on each side of it near the anterior margin, three fascicles of long black scales, one in advance of the others and on the margin. Scutellum rounded at the apex. Elytra piceous, punctate, tricostate and thickly clothed with cinnamon-coloured scales, interspersed with a few white ones, with a black fascicle at the base between the second and third costæ, another about the middle

between the first and second costæ, a third in a line with the second near the apex, and a few others of smaller size in other positions. The under side of the body is of a dull black and punctate, with a large shallow fovea on the side of each of the abdominal segments.

This species seems to approach the *L. cirrosa* Pasc. It is, however, much less variegated, and the fascicles are much shorter and less numerous.

COLYDIDÆ.

298.—DITOMA COSTATA. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Brown, flat and opaque. Head punctate, with a shallow depression on each side in front of the eyes. Thorax punctate, and nearly square with the anterior angles advanced, the posterior square and acute, the sides margined and finely serrated, with two costæ on each side curved towards the apex, and joining together on the apical margin, and two others short and ill-defined at the base and near the centre. Elytra scarcely wider than the thorax, parallel-sided, rounded at the apex, punctato-striate,—the alternate interstices three in number, elevated into large costæ,—and marked each with two indistinct patches of deep dull red, one near the humeral angle, extending nearly diagonally to the middle of the elytra and towards the suture, the other an elongate spot, is situated between the middle and the apex.

299.—DERETAPHRUS PASCOEI. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Dark brown, subopaque. Head punctate, with a shallow round impression on the anterior margin. Thorax elongate, cordiform, strongly but not densely punctate, and sinuate at the base, with the posterior angles acutely pointed at the termination of a short rather oblique costa, and with the thoracic canal deep at the base, getting shallower towards the interrupted portion which is very short and shallow, and terminating at about one fourth of the length from the apical border. Elytra striated and

strongly punctured in the striae, with the alternate interstices elevated, the third somewhat costiform at the apex and the base, the fifth and seventh costiform throughout, but not large.

300.—*BOTHRIDERES MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black and thinly punctured. Thorax black, subnitid, nearly square, slightly broader in front than behind, finely punctate, slightly advanced at the anterior angles, and strongly and acutely pointed at the posterior, with a large deep and continuous groove in the middle, enclosing a large oblong space of the same level as the rest of the thorax, and with an extension of the groove on the median line at the base, almost to the extremity of the basal lobe. Elytra red with black suture, nitid, and very finely punctato-striate, with the interstices raised into very narrow costae. The legs are piceous.

301.—*BOTHRIDERES PASCOEI*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Brown, subopaque. Head coarsely punctured, with two very faint almost obsolete longitudinal impressions on the forehead. Thorax considerably longer than the width, narrower behind than in front, slightly produced at the anterior angles, square and not pointed at the posterior angles, lobed at the base, and coarsely punctate, with two deep horse-shoe shaped impressions in the middle, one near the base with the open part towards the apex, the other some distance from the apex, with the open part towards the base, the space enclosed by each and intermediate between the two being smooth and almost without punctures. There are also two or more somewhat rugose impressions extending from the hinder impression towards the extremity of the basal lobe. Elytra punctato-striate, and punctate in rows on the interstices, which are elevated, the alternate ones being strongly costiform.

302.—*BOTHRIDERES KREFFTHI*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This species is very like the last, and both belong evidently to

the same group as *B. equinus* and *B. taeniatus* Pasc. It differs from *B. Pascoei* in being smaller, in having no trace of frontal impressions, in the thorax being longer and more pointed at the posterior angles, in having the space between the thoracic impressions punctate, in having two short costæ between the hinder thoracic impressions and the base, and in the elytra being of a piceous colour and more strongly costate.

303.—*BOTHRIDERES SUTURALIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, subnitid, and coarsely but not densely punctured, the latter nearly square and with a large oblong space in the middle, surrounded except at the base which is open with a broad well marked depression. Elytra red, nitid, finely punctato-striate with the interstices finely costate, and a broad sutural black vitta.

This pretty little species approaches evidently to the group in which Mr. Pascoe places the species *B. vittatus*, *musivus*, and *merus*.

CUCUJIDÆ.

304.—*HECTARTHURUM CYLINDRICUM*. *Smith. Col. Brit. Mus. I., page 22.*

305.—*PROSTOMIS LATICEPS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Red, nitid. Head broad and triangular, with a deep oblique impression on each side in front of the eyes, and a few punctures on the forehead and vertex. Thorax scarcely so broad as the head, longer than the breadth, finely serrated on the sides, and a little narrowed at the base with the anterior angles acute, the posterior obtuse, and with two crooked interrupted punctured striæ on the disc. Elytra elongate, sub-depressed, not broader than the thorax, parallel-sided, rounded at the apex and punctato-striate, with a black fascia behind the middle.

This species has not got the advanced mandibles of *P. mandibularis*, nor do the antennæ agree with the generic characters

given by Lacordaire. The first joint is thick and longer than the others, the second a little smaller, the third and following joints up to the 9th are short and moniliform, and the last three form a compact club of which the basal joint is the largest.

306.—*IPSAPHES NITIDULUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Brownish red, nitid and punctate. Antennæ with the third joint scarcely longer than the fourth. Head with a slight longitudinal impression on the forehead. Thorax transversely quadrate, emarginate on the anterior border, and truncate at the base, with the angles produced into minute teeth, and with the sides a little rounded behind the anterior angles. Scutellum transverse and slightly rounded behind. Elytra strongly punctato-striate, with a sublateral carina.

PLACONOTUS. n. gen.

Like the genus *Platysus* Erichs; but differs entirely in the character of the antennæ. The body is very flat. The antennæ are long and filiform, the first joint thick, the second, third, and fourth joints of nearly equal size, slighter and shorter than the first, the remainder long and slight. The first article of the tarsi is of normal length.

307.—*PLACONOTUS LONGICORNIS*. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Brownish red, nitid, finely punctate. Antennæ of the length of the body. Thorax nearly square, with a small tooth at each angle, and a sublateral line. Scutellum transverse and triangular. Elytra of a pale red, and very finely punctato-striate, with a broad longitudinal depression in the middle of each elytron.

308.—*BRONTES NIGRICANS*, Pasc. *Journ. of Ent.*, Vol. I., page 321.

309.—*SILVANUS CASTANEUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Of an opaque chesnut colour, mixed slightly with black in

some places, and densely punctate. Thorax much longer than the breadth, flattened in the middle and finely serrated on the sides. Elytra closely punctato-striate, with a depression behind the scutellum.

310.—OMMA STANLEYI, Newm. *Ann. Nat. Hist.* III.,
page 303.

311.—OMMA MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Black, opaque, densely punctate and closely covered with scales. Head flat, sprinkled with white scales, and affixed to the thorax by a large neck. Thorax about the width of the head, broader than the length, much rounded at the anterior angles, deeply and largely bi-foveated in front, truncate at the base, and sprinkled with white scales over the basal portion. Scutellum transverse, truncate, and covered with white scales. Elytra broader than the thorax at the base, gradually enlarging towards the apex, separately rounded at the apex, coarsely striato-punctate, and marked with a humeral spot, a median wavy fascia, a lateral vitta not reaching the base, and a sutural vitta confined to the apical third, composed of white scales. The under side of the body and the legs are closely covered with white scales.

LATHRIDIDÆ.

312.—CORTICARIA POLITA. n. sp.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$ of a line.

Greenish-black, nitid, convex. Head punctate. Antennæ with the base red, and club black. Thorax nearly square, not broader than the head, a little rounded on the sides, covered with large punctures, with two foveæ near the base, and four setigerous points on the sides, one of them forming the posterior angle. Elytra broader than the thorax and rounded at the apex.

MYCETOPHAGIDÆ.

313.—TRIPHYLLUS FASCIATUS. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, punctate, very hairy and of an oval form. Thorax transverse and margined on the sides. Elytra red with a broad black median fascia, and strongly striato-punctate.

314.—DIPLOCOELUS OVATUS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$ of a line.

Reddish brown, subnitid, covered with long yellow hair, and of a short oval convex form. Thorax transverse, margined at the sides, and with two striæ near the sides. Elytra strongly striato-punctate.

DERMESTIDÆ.

- 315.—DERMESTES MURINUS, Linn. *Faun Suec.*, page 144.—Erichs. *Nat. Ins.* III., page 429.—Bouchè. *Nat. Ins.*, page 189 ;
catta, Pang. *Naturf.* 24, 10, t. 1., f. 12.—Herbst. *Käf.* IV., page 123. t. 40, f. 4 ;
nebulosus De Geer. *Ins.* IV., page 197 ;
roseiventris Casteln. *Hist. Nat.* II., page 34.

316.—MEGATOMA APICALIS. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, punctate, and clothed with black hair. Thorax transverse, convex, with the base triangularly produced. Elytra of the width of the base of the thorax, with the apex dehiscent, separately rounded, not covering the pygidium and of a piceous hue. Under side of the body punctate and covered with a decumbent ashen pile. The legs and antennæ are of a piceous red.

317.—*ANTHRENUS NIGRICANS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, punctate, with the head and thorax sprinkled with a whitish pubescence, and with two interrupted fasciæ of the same on the elytra. The under surface of the abdomen and the pygidium are densely covered with orange coloured pubescence.

318.—*CRYPTORHOPALUM OBSCURUM*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, opaque, punctate and covered with a short decumbent yellowish pile. Basal lobe of thorax broadly rounded. Elytra with two distinct lateral striæ, and faint traces of others over the rest of their surface.

I may not be correct in placing this insect in the genus *Cryptorhopalum*; it will probably be found on an examination more minute than I have been able to give it to form a new genus.

319.—*TRINODES PUNCTIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, punctate and very hairy. Thorax strongly bisinuate at the base, with the median lobe slightly emarginate. Scutellum smooth, triangular and somewhat convex. Elytra coarsely punctured in irregular rows. Legs of a piceous red colour.

320.—*TRINODES GLOBOSUS*. n. sp.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$ of a line.

Besides the great difference in size this species differs from the last in being very short and convex, in having the base of the thorax less bisinuated, and in having the scutellum nearly round.

BYRRHIDÆ.

321.—*MICROCHÆTES FASCICULARIS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Black, punctate, and covered all over with erect scales.

Thorax transversely impressed in the middle, with a transverse series of five fascicles immediately behind the impression. Elytra coarsely punctato-striate, with four rows of lengthened fascicles on each, one on the third interstice consisting of five or six fascicles, the second on the fifth interstice of four fascicles, the third on the seventh of three, and the fourth on the ninth of two. There are a few brown scales mixed with the black in some places.

This species is larger than *M. sphaericus* or *Australis*, and more regularly striated on the elytra, while in *M. scoparia* the striation of the elytra is much finer than in any of them.

322.—MICROCHÆTES COSTATUS. n. sp.

Length 1 line.

Black and scaly. Thorax not produced in front over the head as in the other species of the genus, but receiving the head in the emargination of the anterior border. Elytra very finely striate-punctate, with five narrow costæ on each, and with the intervals quite flat.

This ought probably to constitute a new genus.

323.—LIMNICHUS FRONTALIS. n. sp.

Length $\frac{2}{3}$ of a line.

Black, opaque, finely punctate. Head with a large triangular impression on the forehead. Thorax very broad, scarcely emarginate in front, and widening much towards the base, which is broadly rounded. The elytra are very finely punctato-striate.

GEORYSSIDÆ.

324.—GEORYSSUS KINGII. n. sp.

Length $\frac{1}{2}$ a line.

Black, opaque. Thorax rough, granulose, rounded and rather produced over the head in front, and a very little emarginate at the apex, with the median line broadly marked, and the base broadly rounded. Elytra shortly ovate and convex, with four

large costæ on each, and with the intervals occupied by transverse quadrangular foveæ.

The sculpture of this insect is very different from that of *G. Australis* King; the only Australian species hitherto described.

HETERO CERIDÆ.

325.—*HETERO CERUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Black, finely punctate and pubescent. Thorax rounded at the base, with a broad lateral testaceous border. Elytra obsoletely striated and of a testaceous colour, with a number of black spots, which form themselves into apparently very interrupted fasciæ, one basal, one median, and the other apical. The legs and mandibles are also testaceous.

LUCANIDÆ.

326.—*LAMPYRA KREFFTHI*. n. sp.

Length 9 lines, mandibles included.

Though much smaller, this species most resembles *L. Latreillii* MacLeay; it is, however, evidently a different species. The most evident points of difference are:—the thorax of this species is more sparsely punctured, but the punctures are much larger, the scutellum is more triangular and is minutely emarginate at the tip, and the elytra are less rugose and have a distinct stria near the suture on each side. The pubescence also on the pygidium seems to be of a much darker colour.

327.—*FIGULUS REGULARIS*, Westw. *Ent. Mag.* V., page 263.

328.—*FIGULUS LILLIPUTANUS*, Westw. *Trans. Ent. Soc.*, 2 Ser. III., page 219, t. 12, f. 5; *clivinoides* Thoms. *Ann. Fr.*, page 432.

329.—*AULACOCYCLUS KAUPII*. n. sp.

Length 13 lines.

Like *A. edentulus* McLeay. Differs from it in having the

labrum more emarginate, the frontal horn less arched forwards, less emarginate at the extremity, and more sulcate on the back, in the lateral fovea on the thorax being more uninterruptedly semilunar, and in having the striæ on the elytra more profound.

I name the species after Dr. J. J. Kaup, of Darmstadt, who has made the *Passalidæ* the object of his study for some time.

330.—*TENIOCERUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 9 lines.

Black, nitid, and of an elongate form, frontal horn short, obtuse, and slightly sulcate on the back. Thorax transverse, rather rounded behind and deeply impressed on the median line, with the lateral foveæ shorter, less semilunar and nearer the posterior angles than in the species last described. Elytra punctato-striate, the punctures indistinct in the first three striæ from the suture. Club of the antennæ large.

331.—*MASTOCHILUS AUSTRALASICUS*, Perch. *Suppl. I.*,
page 6, t. 77, f. 2.

332.—*MASTOCHILUS POLYPHYLLUS*, McLeay.

King's Survey II., page 439.—Burm.

Handb. V., page 469.

Hexaphyllus Boisd. *Voy. Astrol. Col.*, page 241.

Sexdentatus Perch. *Mon.*, page 28, t. 2, f. 5.

333.—*MASTOCHILUS NITIDULUS*. n. sp.

Length 15 lines.

Like *M. dilatatus* Dalm. Head very rugose, with the frontal ridge rather long, and from the extremity of it a small ridge extending obliquely to the basal angles of the labrum, in the middle of these oblique ridges there is a small tubercle, and a low transverse ridge unites these two tubercles, thus enclosing a small triangular space in front of the frontal ridge. In these particulars the sculpture of the head in this species differs widely from that of *M. dilatatus*, where the tubercles are larger, and there are two large transverse ridges, one on the forehead, the other a shorter

one near the front. The thorax has the faintest possible trace of the median line in the centre, has the lateral foveæ deep, round, near the posterior angles, and without other punctures near them as in *M. dilatatus*, and has a shallow fovea containing two or three punctures near the anterior angles. The elytra are of the same form and sculpture as *M. dilatatus*. The fore tibiæ have their external surface punctured on the apical half only.

334.—*MASTOCHILUS PUNCTICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 15 lines.

The sculpture of the head is much the same as in the last species, but the space in front of the frontal ridge is shorter and more perpendicular. In addition the whole insect is less nitid, there is no trace of median line on the thorax, the foveæ are more filled with small punctures, and there is an accumulation of punctures near the anterior angles. The fore tibiæ also have their external surface punctured almost to their base, and their external teeth are very obtuse.

SCARABÆIDÆ.

Sub-family COPRIDÆ.

CANTHONOSOMA. n. gen.

Body broadly ovate, convex. Head flat, transverse, broadest and angular in the middle, and broadly rounded behind and in front, with a small semi-circular emargination between two small tubercles at the apex. Eyes oval above and free on the posterior edge. Mentum and labial palpi resembling those of *Cephalodesmus*. Thorax transverse, convex, flattened on the sides, rounded behind and emarginate in front. Elytra as broad as the length, sub-convex, much narrowed at the apex with the marginal epipleuræ deep. Pygidium perpendicular, sub-triangular and rounded at the apex. Legs moderately stout; the anterior without tarsi, with the tibiæ slightly arcuated and furnished with a small tooth on the outside near the apex, two short obtuse teeth at the exterior apical angle and a strong acute spur at the inner

angle; the intermediate and posterior, long, with the tibiæ arcuated, quadrangular and ciliated, and with two acute spurs at the apex of the intermediate and one at the apex of the posterior tibiæ.

The absence of the anterior tarsi separates this genus from the other Australian genera of long legged *Copridæ*. According to Lacordaire's arrangement the genus would be included in the small group which he names *Deltochilides*. I have two species in my cabinet, one from Rockhampton, the other from the Pine Mountains, Queensland.

335.—*CANTHONOSOMA MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Black, subopaque. Head and thorax finely punctate, the latter with the anterior angles acute, the posterior rounded, the sides also rounded with a shallow fovea at the broadest part, and with a very faint indication near the base of the median line, and on each side of it a smooth tuberosity. Elytra scarcely so broad as the thorax, thinly and finely punctate—each puncture furnished with a short semi-decumbent yellow seta—and costate, the costæ broad, flat, obsolete looking, and six in number on each elytron. The pygidium and under surface of the body smooth.

This insect is common throughout the Northern Districts, and is invariably found on Wallaby dung.

336.—*CEPHALODESMIUS QUADRIDENS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Black, opaque, punctate. Head densely punctured on the forehead, and quite smooth and nitid in front, with four strong acute and slightly recurved teeth on the margin of the clypeus. Thorax, with the punctures of an oval shape and setigerous, the median line distinct especially towards the base, and a fovea near each lateral margin. Elytra striate, punctate,—the punctures setigerous,—and subcostate, the costæ broad and depressed. Under surface nitid. Legs piceous, with the tibiæ profoundly punctured.

337.—TEMNOPECTRON TIBIALE. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, nitid, convex and nearly round. Head almost vertical, and finely punctate with the clypeus angularly emarginated at the apex. Thorax transverse, very finely punctate, emarginate in front, slightly rounded behind, broader at the middle than at the apex, and parallel sided from the middle to the base. Elytra of the width of the thorax at the base, rounded at the apex, not longer than the breadth, very finely punctate and marked with seven very fine striæ—the external one abbreviated,—on each elytron. The fore tibiæ are almost rectangularly bent inwards near the apex, and at the external angle formed by the bend there is a strong tooth, with two small teeth above. The four posterior tibiæ are slightly curved, enlarged towards the apex, and laterally compressed. The antennæ and palpi are red.

MERODONTUS. n. gen.

Body broadly ovate. Head flat, transverse, rounded behind, and emarginate in front, with three minute teeth along the anterior edge of the clypeus on each side of the emargination. Eyes only visible through a narrow slit in the hind margin of the head. Mentum narrow and emarginate. Labial palpi with the last joint obconic, and about half the length of the penultimate. Thorax transverse, subconvex, slightly rounded at the base, and emarginate in front, with the anterior angles much enlarged. Elytra not covering the pygidium, and flat on the back, with the sides and apex deep and vertical. Anterior legs rather short, with the tibiæ wide at the apex and minutely tridentate, and the tarsi very short; intermediate, long with the tibiæ strongly tridentate; posterior, very long, with the thighs thick and furnished in one sex with a large acute spur near the apex on the under side, and with the tibiæ very much arcuated. Pygidium perpendicular.

The insect on which this genus is formed has a strong general resemblance to the genus *Sisypheus*, the deep epipleuræ of the elytra clearly indicate, however, its true position to be with the group named *Minthophilidæ* by Lacordaire.

338.—*MERODONTUS CALCARATUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Piceous brown, opaque, densely punctate, and clothed with short semi-erect pale coloured hairs. Head with a slight convexity in the middle, and a short slightly oblique transverse ridge on each side in front of the eyes. Thorax with two abbreviated ridges near the median line composed each of two elongated tubercles, extending from the apical margin to the middle, with six small conical tubercles placed at intervals across the thorax in a semicircular form, with another tubercle near the posterior angles, and with the anterior angles large, flat, and obliquely truncate, the hairs on the anterior angles, and on the tubercles being longer than on the rest of the surface, and more curled at their extremities. Elytra punctato-striate,—the striae consisting each of two fine lines with flat interstices, the alternate interstices red, the others having two or more small tubercles,—strongly costate at the lateral margin of the flat dorsal surface,—the costa not reaching the suture, and terminating in a reddish tubercle,—and furnished with a fine costa near the lateral margin of the epipleura. Pygidium convex and tuberculate, the tubercles small and taking a V shaped position. Under surface piceous black, opaque, punctate and somewhat scaly. Legs strongly punctate and ciliated with short reddish hair.

I have seen specimens of this insect from Moreton Bay, and I believe it is pretty generally distributed over the whole of the Northern parts of New Holland. It is found, as is also the case with the last described species *Temnoplectron tibiale*, in human excrement.

339.—*ONTHOPHAGUS GRANULATUS*, Bohem. *Res. Eucgenie* 1858, page 48.340.—*ONTHOPHAGUS QUADRIPUSTULATUS*, Fab. *Spec. Ins.* I., page 31.—Oliv. *Ent.* I. 3., page 175, t. 15. f. 141.—*Montrouze. Ann. Soc. Agr. Lyon.* VII., 1857, I., page 22.—Harold. *Col. Heft.* II., page 32.

In the "Catalogus Coleopterorum" of Dr. Gemminger and B. von Harold, I find that the species described by me some years ago under the name of *O. rubrimacutatus*, is put down as a synonym of this species. This is incorrect, I have both species, there is a marked distinction between them as regards both size and sculpture.

I may here mention two other errors in that publication. My *Onthophagus furcatus* which is put down in the Catalogue alluded to as a synonym of *O. auritus* Erich., is as widely different from that insect as one species of *Onthophagus* can possibly be from another, and my *O. laminatus*, put down as a synonym of *O. capella* Kirby, is very distinct from that species.

341.—*ONTHOPHAGUS CUNICULUS*, MacL., W. *Trans. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1864, I., page 123.

In my description of this species, I made the mistake of describing as the male a female with the thoracic tubercles more than usually large. The male has the thorax more retuse in front than the female, and has a strong triangular horn in place of the two tubercles of the female.

342.—*ONTHOPHAGUS DIVARICATUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Black, subopaque. Head, in the male with a transverse raised line between the eyes, and two long rather slender and slightly curved horns emanating from each extremity of that line, extending in a direction upwards and outwards, and obtusely pointed at their apex; in the female with the frontal transverse raised line rising on each side from the upper angle of the eye, and without horn or tubercle; in both sexes, with the clypeus rugosely and transversely punctured, with its suture raised and semicircular, and with the space behind the frontal transverse ridge smooth and nitid. Thorax transverse, convex, opaque, densely punctate, and presenting a granulated appearance, with the sides bulged out behind the middle, with a fovea near the bulge, with the posterior angles emarginate, and without any trace of the median line. The thorax of the male is less coarsely punctate

than that of the female, is furnished with a strong laterally compressed horn, and is a little retuse and nearly smooth in front. Elytra having a shagreen appearance, with seven fine transverse punctured striæ on each elytron, and with the interstices flat. Legs ciliated with red hair. Antennæ, palpi, and tarsi, red.

The female of this species very closely resembles the female of *O. granulatus*, described by me from Port Denison in 1864, which species, I see by the "Catalogus Coleopterum," has had its name changed by Von Harold to *consentaneus*, I presume because the name *granulatus* had been previously applied by Boheman to another species. I am inclined to believe that in the case of that species I made the same mistake as in *O. cuniculus*, and described two females only and not the male. The difference between the females of *O. consentaneus* and the one now described consists chiefly in *consentaneus* having the median line of the thorax visible, in having the elytra much more roughly marked, in having the under side of the body more hirsute, and in having the space on the head behind the frontal transverse ridge, punctate.

343.—*ONTHOPHAGUS RUBICUNDULUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, opaque, punctate, and marked on the margin of the head and clypeus, the sides and base of the thorax, and over all parts of the elytra with indistinctly defined deep red spots. Head transverse, bisinnate slightly on the sides, emarginate at the apex, and of a rather brassy hue with two long slightly curved horns on the vertex, extending upwards and outwards, and obtusely pointed, in the males, and in the females two small tubercles occupying the place of these horns. Thorax transverse, emarginate in front, rounded behind, considerably bulged out on the sides, foveate at the broadest part, and shallowly variolous-punctate on the surface, with the punctures each furnished with a decumbent yellow seta. The male has in addition an obtuse protuberance near the anterior part of the thorax, and a rather deep excavation on each side, of a slightly metallic hue. Elytra finely striate, with the interstices flat and having in the middle of each a row of punctures bearing yellow setæ. The legs are of a piceous red.

344.—*ONTHOPHAGUS PERPILOSUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, strongly punctate, and densely pilose. Head with two strong transverse ridges, with the margin of the clypeus recurved and the apex emarginate. Thorax with a slight coppery gloss on the anterior part, a faint fovea near the sides, and a faint transverse ridge in the centre near the apex. Elytra striate with the interstices broad, somewhat costiform and punctured in rows. Body beneath black, nitid, punctate, and moderately hairy, the hair white. Legs piceous.

The two specimens of this insect in the collection present some differences which may be sexual. In one, the teeth of the fore tibiæ are more large and pointed, the transverse ridge on the thorax more distinct, and the emargination of the clypeus larger than in the other.

345.—*ONTHOPHAGUS INCORNUTUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, very finely punctate. Head, in the male rather rugosely punctured with the forehead depressed, with a slightly elevated curved transverse swelling behind, and with the apex of the clypeus almost truncate; in the female with the forehead flat and slightly rugose, and with the clypeus slightly emarginate. Thorax in the female of a coppery hue. Elytra opaque and finely punctato-striate, with the interstices broad and flat, and exhibiting under a lens traces of red spots at the humeral angles and apex. Legs piceous, with the dentations of the fore tibiæ very strong in the female. Antennæ pale red.

346.—*ONTHOPHAGUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Black, nitid, densely punctate. Head, in the male large, rounded in front with the margin reflexed, and armed with two long rather slender parallel horns on the forehead and with a short broad truncate plate between them; in the female with two transverse ridges and the apex of the clypeus almost trun-

cate. Thorax, in the male convex and strongly punctured behind, very retuse and smooth in front, and with the elevated portion more advanced on the median line than at the sides, in the female without tuberosity of any kind, and without any trace of the median line. Elytra punctato-striate with the interstices broad, moderately flat and punctate. Body beneath somewhat hairy. Legs black. Antennæ red.

347.—*ONTHOPHAGUS CAPELLA*, Kirby. *Trans. Linn. Soc. XII.*, page 398.

348.—*ONTHOPHAGUS DESECTUS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Black, nitid, and densely punctate. Head with two transverse ridges in both sexes, the clypeus a little more pointed and reflexed in the male than in the female. Thorax, in the male elevated into a tubercle on the median line behind, and presenting from that point to the anterior margin an oblique flat surface as if cut down, on each side of the central tubercle and a little in front there is a small protuberance also cut through in the same way, and on the oblique anterior surface the median line is finely carinated; in the female there is a tubercle in the middle of the median line, a slight depression in front, and the median line itself is carinated finely in front and slightly impressed behind. Elytra with seven fine smooth lightly punctate striæ on each, with the interstices broad, flat, and smooth. Anterior tibiæ slight and flatly toothed in the male.

This species has a wide range and is not by any means uncommon in many parts of New South Wales. I cannot find however that it has ever been described.

349.—*ONTHOPHAGUS QUINQUETUBERCULATUS*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Black, subnitid, finely and densely punctate. Head transversely punctate, with the clypeus rounded and reflexed at the apex in the female, and almost truncate and more reflexed in the male,

and with the frontal transverse ridge almost obsolete in the middle, and pointed at each end in the male, while in the female it is of uniform size throughout. Thorax in the male, with a prominent advanced tubercle in front and in the middle, and two small tubercles on each side placed along the line of the retuse anterior front of the thorax, which is perpendicular and considerably behind the advanced central tuberosity, which is slightly emarginated by the median line; in the female, with the advanced central prominence also subemarginate, but very broad, and with only one small tubercle between it and the sides. Elytra with eight fine striæ on each, and with the interstices broad, flat, and very finely punctate. Body beneath clothed with long fulvous hair.

350.—*ONTHOPHAGUS INERMIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head very finely and transversely punctate on the forehead, and densely and rugosely on the clypeus, which is broadly rounded and moderately reflexed along the margin. Thorax quite smooth and without any mark excepting the lateral fovea. Elytra punctato-striate, with the interstices almost quite flat and smooth. Tibiæ piceous.

This species is not unlike *O. muticus* described by me from Port Denison, in the transactions of the Entomological Society of New South Wales, for the year 1864. It differs from it in being smaller, more brilliant, smoother on the thorax, and more deeply striated on the elytra. The only difference I can perceive between the sexes, both in this species and in *O. muticus*, is in the much more strongly developed teeth on the exterior of the anterior tibiæ in the female.

351.—*APHODIUS GEMINATUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Black, subnitid. Head coarsely punctate, rugose, toothed and emarginate in front. Thorax densely punctate, transverse, bisinuate at the sides, not broader behind than in front, and rounded at the base, with a broad depression near each side, and a deep broad transverse depression behind the middle, which

extends to the base in the centre. Elytra finely striate in pairs, with the interstices flat and smooth, and with a few minute elongate tubercles on the alternate interstices. Legs piceous.

In one specimen before me there are no traces of tubercles on the elytra.

- 352.—*APHODIUS LIVIDUS*, Oliv. *Ent.*, I. 3, page 86,
t. 26, f. 222, §c. §c.
cincticulus Hope, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* IV.,
1847, page 284, *S. Australia*.
spilopterus Germ. *Linn. Ent.* III., 1848, page
189, *S. Australia*.

- 353.—*AMMÆCIUS OBSCURUS*. n. sp.

Length 2 lines.

Brownish black, opaque, densely punctate, and somewhat squamose. Head slightly but broadly emarginate in front. Thorax transverse, almost truncate at the apex, nearly parallel and bisinuated at the sides, and slightly rounded at the base, with the anterior angles large and slightly reflexed, and the posterior obtusely pointed backwards. Elytra striate, with the striæ large and filled with shallow punctures, and with the interstices narrow and costiform.

In one specimen of this insect before me, the thorax has on each side two abbreviated transverse depressions.

- 354.—*AMMÆCIUS CRENATIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, densely punctate, subopaque. Head broadly rounded and emarginate in front. Thorax transverse, and rounded at the base, with the sides subparallel, the anterior angles somewhat dilated, the posterior not prominent, and the median line slightly marked at the base. Elytra punctato-striate, the punctures large and giving a crenelated appearance to the costiform interstices.

- 355.—*AMMÆCIUS SEMICORNUTUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid. Head marked with very fine longitudinal

punctures, with the clypeus deeply emarginate and of a reddish colour, and with the back of the head on each side furnished with a very minute tubercle or tuberosity, which is extended in a raised line to the lateral border. Thorax transverse, and not densely punctate, with a large shallow depression near the sides, with all the angles rounded, and with the median line distinct at the base. Elytra strongly punctato-striate, with the interstices elevated and smooth. Legs piceous.

Saprinus 1861
356.—*ANMÆCIUS NITIDICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Piceous black, nitid. Head almost smooth, reddish in front and emarginate. Thorax transverse, almost smooth in front and thinly punctate behind, with the anterior angles rounded, the posterior square, and the base very slightly rounded. Elytra strongly punctato-striate, with the interstices broad, elevated and smooth.

357.—*BOLBOCERAS GAYNDAHENSE*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Reddish chesnut, nitid. Head with a small short transverse ridge in the centre of the occiput elevated at each end into a minute tubercle, and with the forehead depressed, punctate, and enclosed on the sides and in front by a narrow ridge, which is elevated in the middle in front into a minute horn, from which horn two elevated lines extend in a diagonal direction to an anterior short transverse ridge. Thorax sparsely punctate, with a large round excavation in the middle of the front. Elytra punctato-striate, the punctures minute. Body beneath densely fulvous pilose.

There are only two specimens in the collection, both evidently females.

358.—*TROX SUBCARINATUS*, McLeay, W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, I., page 128.

359.—*Trox squamosus*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Black, opaque, densely squamose. Head punctate, bituberculate and clothed beneath with red hair. Thorax transverse, punctate, and interruptedly six-costate,—the costa on each side of the median line diverging in the middle and not reaching the base, the next entire, close to the last and merging in it in the middle, and the third near the posterior angles, thick, interrupted, and not extending to the apex—with the lateral margin trituberculate, one tubercle at the posterior angles, the other two forming sinuations on the sides behind the anterior angles. Scutellum lanciform. Elytra much broader than the thorax, acute at the humeral angle, gradually widening behind, broadly rounded and minutely emarginate at the apex, and roughly punctured in irregular rows, with the alternate interstices furnished with large elongated tubercles, and with the first of these alternate interstices costate at the base. Fore tibiæ unarmed.

360.—*Trox salebrosus*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Black, densely punctate and lightly squamose. Head bituberculate and clothed beneath with yellowish hair. Thorax sculptured much in the same manner as in the preceding species (*T. squamosus*), the central costæ however being less divergent in the middle, those next to them being more distant and quite interrupted in the middle, and the two tubercular sinuations of the anterior part of the lateral margin being much more slight. Elytra very roughly and coarsely punctured in rows, with small elongated tubercles on the interstices, the tubercles on the alternate interstices being the largest. Fore tibiæ with a small tooth in the middle of the external margin and a large truncate laminated one of a reddish colour at the apex.

361.—*Trox semicostatus*. n. sp.

Length 5 lines.

Black, punctate, slightly squamose. Head bituberculate with

reddish yellow hair beneath. Thorax more sinuate on the sides than in the last species, and with the costæ more elevated—the median costæ almost reaching the base. Sentellum broad and lanciform. Elytra punctured in rows with the alternate interstices strongly costate at the base and towards the apex interrupted and formed of tubercles, and with the others marked with elongate tubercles of smaller size; there is also near the humeral angle a rugose tuberosity and a short elevated costiform line. Fore tibiæ obtusely toothed in the middle and roundly and not prominently at the apex.

362.—*LIPAROCHRUS SCULPTILIS*, Westw. *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 2nd Ser. II.*, page 70.

Sub-family MELOLONTHIDÆ.

363.—*PHYLLOTOCUS NAVICULARIS*, Blanch. *Cat. Coll. Ent.*, 1850, page 97.

364.—*PHYLLOTOCUS SERICEUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{3}$ lines.

Head black, finely punctate. Thorax red very sparingly punctured and fringed with erect black hairs. Elytra red with a narrow black lateral margin, silky, separately rounded and deliscent at the apex, strongly striate with the interstices rounded, and furnished along the lateral border, the suture, and the interstices between the striæ with erect black somewhat distant hairs. Body beneath and legs black and punctate, with the exception of the prothorax and anterior coxæ which are red.

Of all the species of *Phyllotocus* hitherto described, this one most resembles *P. Australis* Boisd.

365.—*PHYLLOTOCUS VARIICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black and punctate. Thorax punctate, thinly fringed with black hairs, entirely black in the male and red with a cen-

tral black vitta in the female. Elytra dark red with the suture and lateral margin behind black, subnitid, rather rugosely punctate, and deeply striate with the interstices much rounded. Under surface and legs black, excepting the lower surface of the fore thighs and tibiae and the ungues of the tarsi which are red.

The male of this species resembles my *P. marginipennis*, and the female my *P. marginatus*, it differs from both in having the head and thorax more coarsely punctured, and in the elytra being punctate and entirely destitute of any silky gloss or velvety texture.

366.—*DIPHUCEPHALA AUROLIMRATA*, Blanch. *Cat. Coll. Ent.* 1850, page 99.

367.—*MÆCHIDIUS VARIOLOSUS*. n. sp.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Piceous brown, subnitid, densely punctate, and clothed with erect soft reddish brown hairs. Head slightly emarginate and reflexed in front. Thorax with the anterior angles slightly advanced and rounded, and the posterior acute. Elytra closely covered with series of elongate oval variolous punctures each with an erect soft hair at its anterior margin, and with the alternate interstices a very little broader than the others. Legs piceous red.

368.—*MÆCHIDIUS OBSCURUS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, opaque, densely variolous, punctate and setose. Head much reflexed and slightly emarginate in front. Thorax roughly granulose, and shallowly bifoveate near the sides, with the median line lightly marked and the sides near the posterior angles obliquely narrowed, and very slightly emarginate. Elytra closely covered with regular rows of elongate variolous punctures, each with a very short decumbent yellow seta at its anterior margin. Body beneath piceous black, subnitid and densely punctate.

369.—*MÆCHIDIUS RUGOSICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brownish black, opaque, densely variolous, punctate and

setose. Head slightly bisinuate at the sides, and emarginate in the middle. Thorax rough, bifoveate near the sides and profoundly emarginate before the posterior angles. Elytra with the punctures less elongate and less sharply defined than in *M. obscurus*, and with elevations at the base, which extend in the form of obsolete costæ almost to the apex. Pygidium deeply emarginate. Body beneath subnitid.

370.—*MÆCHIDIUS PARVULUS*. n. sp.

Length 3 lines.

Piceous brown, subnitid, densely variolous-punctate and setose. Head bisinuate and reflexed at the sides, and deeply emarginate in the middle. Thorax narrowed and rounded towards the posterior angles which are sharp. Elytra closely covered with regular rows of roundish variolous punctures, each with a decumbent yellow seta the length of itself, and a stria between every two rows of punctures.

371.—*LIPARETRUS FULVOHIRTUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Head and thorax black, densely punctate, and closely covered with erect soft pale red hairs; the latter with the punctures coarser than those of the head, and with the median line visible. Elytra red, except on the basal margin, separately rounded and somewhat dehiscent at the apex, thinly clothed with erect hairs, and coarsely and irregularly punctate, with the three geminate striæ rather indistinct. Pygidium and abdominal segments black, punctate and thinly clothed with long light coloured hairs. The under side of the thorax densely clothed with hairs of the same pallid hue. Legs red.

372.—*LIPARETRUS SERICEUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, pruinose, very finely punctate. Elytra dark red with the base and lateral margin black, broadly rounded or almost obliquely truncate at the apex, and irregularly punctate,

with four rather well defined geminate punctate striæ on each elytron. Pygidium black, and finely punctate. Body beneath black, and moderately cinereo-pilose. Legs piceous black.

373.—*LIPARETRUS PILOSUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head black, punctate, densely pilose with the clypeus of the male broad, reflexed, and acutely pointed outwards at the angles. Thorax also black, densely punctate, and thickly covered with long erect soft light brown hairs, with the median line marked at the base. Elytra very dark red with the suture, base, and lateral margins black, coarsely and irregularly punctate, clothed with erect hairs not quite so thick or so long as on the thorax, and separately rounded at the apex. Pygidium and under surface of body black, punctate and densely clothed with a long ashen pubescence. Tarsi reddish.

374.—*LIPARETRUS ATRICEPS*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, I, page 128.

375.—*LIPARETRUS PALLIDUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Of a pale red, nitid, punctate, and without pubescence on the upper surface. Head black, with the clypeus broad, short, rounded at the angles, nearly truncate, and of a reddish colour. Thorax with the median line lightly marked. Elytra irregularly punctate each with three tolerably distinct geminate striæ, and broadly rounded at the apex. Pygidium finely punctate and clothed with short hair. Under side of body rather thinly clothed with reddish hairs.

376.—*LIPARETRUS FLAVOPILOSUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, finely punctate, and covered with long yellowish somewhat recumbent hair; the former with the clypeus acute and reflexed at the angles, and very slightly emar-

ginate in the middle ; the latter with the median line distinct near the base. Elytra testaceous red with the basal margin black, subnitid, thinly clothed with hair, and irregularly punctate, with the geminate striæ rather indistinct. Pygidium and under surface of body black and flavo-pilose.

377.—*LIPARETRUS RUFIVENTRIS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, punctate, and covered with long reddish yellow somewhat recumbent hair ; the former with the clypeus acute and prominent at the angles, and reflexed along the entire margin ; the latter with the median line distinct almost throughout. Elytra of a rather dark red, subnitid, sparingly pilose and coarsely and irregularly punctate with the geminate striæ distinct. Pygidium, under surface of body, and legs, red and cinereo-pilose.

378.—*LIPARETRUS TRIDENTATUS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head black, punctate, and clothed with long yellow hair, with the clypeus reflexed, and armed in front with three teeth. Thorax black, opaque, subsericeous, finely punctate and moderately flavo-pilose. Elytra of an opaque subsericeous red, with the punctures rather shallow and the geminate striæ tolerably distinct. Pygidium and under side of body black and moderately pilose. Legs piceous.

The form of the clypeus in this species is remarkable, but in other respects I see nothing which should remove it from that section of *Liparetrus* which has the antennæ eight-jointed.

379.—*LIPARETRUS GLABER*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, subnitid, punctate, and free from hair, the former with the clypeus reflexed and somewhat rounded in front. Elytra reddish yellow, nitid, free from hair and irregularly punctate with the geminate striæ traceable. Abdomen reddish

yellow, finely punctate and very sparingly pilose. Pygidium large. Legs piceous brown, with the external angle of the fore tibiæ prolonged to half the length of the tarsi, and without external teeth.

380.—*LIPARETRUS PARVULUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

This insect only differs from the last in being smaller, in having the pygidium and under side of body black, and in having a narrow lateral black margin on the elytra. Both species have the same peculiarly formed fore tibiæ, more like those of the genus *Diphucephala* than of *Liparetrus*.

381.—*SCITALA SUTURALIS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Head and thorax black, finely punctate, the latter pruinose in the centre, and reddish on the sides. Elytra pale testaceous with the suture black, subnitid, slightly silky and punctate, with a sutural and lateral stria, and four geminate striæ on each elytron. Under side of body and legs piceous red, nitid and finely punctate.

This species is not unlike the *S. pruinosa* of Dalman. The punctuation throughout however is much finer, and on the thorax less dense, and the elytra though slightly silky are without the opaque velvety texture of *pruinosa*.

382.—*SCITALA ARMATICEPS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Head and thorax piceous brown, finely and densely punctate; the former with a strong transverse ridge on the clypeus; the latter short, and reddish at the sides. Elytra testaceous with the suture brown, nitid, and punctate with a sutural and lateral stria and four geminate striæ on each elytron. Pygidium, under side of body and legs, pale red, nitid and finely punctate.

HOMOLOTROPUS. n. gen.

Antennæ of nine joints : 1st. long, clavate ; 2nd. globular ; 3rd. slight and cylindrical ; 4th. short ; the remaining five joints forming a club with the laminæ long. Labrum transverse, deeply emarginate. Mentum rough, broad at the apex and slightly emarginate. Palpi with the terminal joints a little longer than the others. Suture of clypeus indistinct. Thorax lobed behind. Elytra not covering the pygidium. Fore tibiæ strongly tridentate. Body oblong flat.

The position of this genus is evidently near the genus *Xylonychus* MacLeay. That genus seems to me to be more naturally placed among the *Heteronycidæ* of Lacordaire, than as he has placed it, among the true *Melolonthidæ*.

383.—HOMOLOTROPUS LURIDIPENNIS. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Head dark brown, with the clypeus large, triangularly extended behind, and very densely punctate, and with the forehead subnitid and very sparingly punctate. Thorax of a testaceous red clouded with black, thinly punctate in patches, transverse, moderately emarginate in front, rounded on the sides, and roundly lobed at the base, with a carination on the basal half of the median line. Scutellum brown, large, densely punctate, rounded at the sides, and pointed at the apex. Elytra of a pale brownish yellow, subnitid, broader than the thorax, almost truncate at the apex, sparingly pilose and punctate, with a sutural striæ and four geminate striæ on each elytron, and irregular punctures and small patches of a dark brown colour as in the elytra of *Anoplognathus inustus* of Kirby. Body piceous brown, with the pygidium and sides of the abdominal segments densely clothed with a cinerous pubescence. The under side of the thorax and thighs are pilose.

384.—HAPLONYCHA PINGUIS. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Reddish chesnut, nitid, very finely punctate, of oval form and very thick. Head almost brown in front and rugosely punctate.

Thorax without trace of median line, and with a shallow fovea near the sides at the broadest part. Elytra with the sutural and four geminate striæ distinct. Pygidium large, completely uncovered, smooth, nitid, and mottled black and red. Abdomen piceous brown, smooth, nitid. Pro-meso and metathorax flavo-pilose.

This species differs from *H. obesus* in being much more finely punctate, and in having the pygidium much larger, smoother and completely exposed.

385.—*HETERONYX HOLOSERICEUS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Pale chesnut, subopaque, very finely and densely punctate, and clothed very thickly with a silky pale yellow pubescence. Head a little darker and more coarsely punctate than the rest of the upper surface, with the clypeus entire, and the labrum not appearing in front of it. Thorax ciliated at the sides with soft reddish hairs, and almost truncate at the base, with an indistinct blackish spot accompanied by a few coarse punctures near each side. Elytra striate,—the sutural stria distinct, the rest almost obsolete—and ciliated at the sides with soft reddish hairs. Pygidium exposed, roughly punctate, and sparingly pilose, with a fovea on each side and an indistinct depressed line in the middle. Under surface less densely pubescent than the upper. Legs red.

386.—*HETERONYX PUBESCENS*. n. sp.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brownish red, subnitid, punctate and pubescent. Clypeus emarginate with the apex of the labrum visible from above. Thorax and elytra coarsely and almost rugosely punctate with the pubescence of a yellow colour and longer than in *H. holosericeus*. Body beneath and pygidium very sparingly pubescent.

387.—*HETERONYX CASTANEUS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Pale chesnut, subnitid, finely punctate and pubescent. Cly-

peus emarginate with the narrow and rounded apex of the labrum visible in front of it. Thorax and elytra much more finely punctate than the last species, the latter with a few almost obsolete traces of striæ. Pygidium and body beneath piceous and moderately pilose.

388.—*HETERONYX SUBSTRIATUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brown, subnitid, punctate and pubescent. Clypeus slightly emarginate, with the apex of the labrum broad and truncate, and visible in front of it. Thorax not densely punctate, and with the median line distinctly impressed. Elytra densely punctate and moderately pubescent, with the striæ on the elytra more distinct than in any of the preceding species. Body beneath rugosely punctate.

389.—*HETERONYX INFUSCATUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Brown, nitid, punctate—the punctures large and thinly placed—and pilose. Clypeus densely and rugosely punctate, and truncate in the middle, with the apex of the labrum broad, very slightly rounded and visible in front of it. The sutural stria on the elytra is pretty distinct. The abdominal segments are coarsely punctate and finely acuducted. The legs are red.

390.—*HETERONYX PALLIDULUS*. n. sp.

Length $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Elongate, pale red, subnitid, punctate, without pubescence. Clypeus rugosely punctate, and truncate in front, with the apex of the labrum broad, nearly truncate, and visible in front of it. Thorax somewhat convex, and thinly and finely punctate, with a small brown tuberosity near each side, and the median line traceable only in the centre. Elytra covered with irregular shallow punctures, and with the sutural and one or two other striæ tolerably defined. Body beneath very sparingly pilose.

391.—*HETERONYX CONCOLOR*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Flat, brownish red, subnitid, punctate and finely pubescent. Clypeus slightly emarginate with the apex of the labrum broad and appearing in front. Thorax finely, elytra roughly punctate. Body beneath very sparingly pilose.

392.—*HETERONYX RUFICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Elongate, punctate, pubescent, subopaque, and black, with the head thorax and legs red. Clypeus slightly emarginate with the apex of the labrum broad and visible in front. Thorax rounded at the base and posterior angles. Elytra subtruncate and obsoletely striated.

393.—*HETERONYX RUGOSIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Reddish chesnut, nitid, thinly punctate, and clothed with erect fulvous pile. Clypeus rounded, reflexed and entire. Thorax almost truncate at the base, and with a brown nodule near each side. Scutellum densely punctate except at the extremity. Elytra coarsely punctate and transversely rugose. Pygidium and under side of body thinly punctate—the punctures large and each furnished with a long erect hair.

I have some doubts about this being a *Heteronyx* at all. The labrum is very short, almost truncate, and scarcely turned up at the apex.

ODONTOTONYX. n. gen.

Antennæ of nine joints, 1st long, clavate; 2nd globular; 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th very small; the other three forming a club with the laminae short. Labrum short, narrow, horizontal, lightly emarginate, and completely covered by the clypeus. Mentum apparently rounded at the apex. Palpi with the terminal joint longest. Elytra not entirely covering the pygidium. Fore tibiae

tridentate. Ungues of tarsi strongly toothed beneath. Body oblong, flat.

394.—*ODONTOTONYX BRUNNEIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length 4 lines.

Head red and densely punctate, with the clypeus round and reflexed in front. Thorax of a paler red, thinly and finely punctate, and rounded a little at the base, with the posterior angles obtuse, and a small brown fovea near each side. Scutellum red, oblong and rounded at the apex. Elytra brown, nitid, profoundly striated, and roughly punctate. Pygidium pale red, opaque, very finely punctate and moderately pilose. Under side of body and legs of a pale testaceous colour, nitid, thinly punctate and moderately pilose, and on the legs setose. Teeth of fore tibiæ strong and of a brown colour.

In the only specimen of this insect in the collection there seems to be a kind of membranaceous appendage beneath to the last joint of the tarsi.

Sub-family. *RUTELIDÆ*.

395.—*ANOPLOGNATHUS LINEATUS*, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, 1864, page 18.

396.—*REPSIMUS PURPUREIPES*. n. sp.

Length 10 lines.

This may be only a variety of *R. æneus*. It is, however, a considerably larger insect, has the pygidium more exposed, the scutellum more distinctly punctate, the elytra of a purplish black, and the legs of a splendid reddish purple.

Sub-family. *DYNASTIDÆ*.

397.—*ISODON PUNCTICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Reddish brown, nitid. Head black, densely punctate, and rugose, with a transverse ridge at the suture of the clypeus, with

the clypeus subtriangular, emarginate at the sides with a raised margin and two small tubercles in front, and with the mandibles externally tridentate. Thorax convex, subtransverse, rounded on the sides and posterior angles, almost truncate at the base, and thinly punctate except near the anterior margin, with a small tubercle, and a round excavation behind it on the anterior margin in the male, and an almost obsolete impression in the same place in the female. Scutellum large, smooth and rounded behind. Elytra with the suture brown, with a deep stria on each side of it, and with the rest of their surface covered with irregular rows of coarse punctures, the punctures becoming smaller and denser towards the sides and apex. Legs and under side of body piceous, nitid and fulvo-pilose.

398.—*ISODON LÆVICOLLIS*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Head and clypeus brown, transversely rugose, the latter with raised margins and two small tubercles in front as in the last species, and with the mandibles externally tridentate, the posterior tooth much larger than the others. Thorax convex, piceous red, nitid and smooth. Scutellum also piceous red, large, rounded and smooth. Elytra black and nitid, with the suture piceous red, with a stria on each side of the suture, and with the rest of their surface covered with rows of large punctures much as in the last species but more regularly disposed. Pygidium smooth. Legs and under side of body piceous red, and moderately pilose.

The only specimen I have seen is a female.

399.—*HETERONYCHUS PICIPES*. n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head rugose with two small tubercles on the transverse ridge, with the clypeus subtriangular and emarginate in front, and with the mandibles toothed as in the last species. Thorax convex, smooth, and very minutely punctate, with a very slight depression in front in both sexes. Scutellum smooth, rounded at the apex. Elytra with a deep stria on each side of the suture, a smooth space beyond these striæ, punctured striæ

over the rest of the surface, and a dense mass of small punctures at the apex. Pygidium punctate, smooth in the middle. Legs and under side of body piceous and pilose.

400.—*HETERONYCHUS IRREGULARIS*. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Black, subnitid. Head very rugose, with two indistinct tubercles on the transverse ridge, with the clypeus subtriangular and minutely trituberculate in front, and with the mandibles toothed as in the last two species. Thorax not punctate, with a tooth on the anterior margin and a round excavation behind it in the male,—the female I have not seen. Scutellum as in the last species. Elytra with a deep stria on each side of the suture, the space beyond, which in the last species was smooth, marked with large irregularly placed punctures, and the rest of the surface covered with irregular rows of large punctures. Pygidium smooth. Legs and under side of body piceous red and sparingly pilose.

401.—*DASYGNATHUS MASTERSII*. n. sp.

Length 10 lines.

Black, nitid. Head densely punctate, and furnished in the male with a blunt slightly recurved short horn. Thorax very finely and thinly punctate, without any impression in the female, but in the male retuse and deeply excavated in front, with two rather acute tubercles at the summit of the centre, an obtuse protuberance at the lateral boundary of the retuse portion, and outside of these protuberances an elongate punctate fovea. Scutellum broadly rounded, punctate at the base. Elytra piceous brown, nitid, and covered with large shallow striæ, filled with large shallow punctures, the striæ becoming less marked and the punctures smaller and more numerous towards the sides and apex. Pygidium very minutely punctate. Under surface of body piceous. Sides of head, thorax, elytra above and entire under side of body and legs ciliated with red hair.

402.—ORYCTES OBSCURUS. n. sp.

Length 10 lines.

Of a dull chocolate colour, very opaque. Head densely punctate with a somewhat acute slightly recurved horn in the centre of the forehead, and with the clypeus subsinuate at the sides and narrow, truncate and bituberculate in front. Thorax largely retuse in front, marked on the retuse portion and along the anterior parts generally with large shallow variolous looking impressions, and on the basal portion with small distant punctures. Scutellum rugosely punctate, smooth on the margins and semicarinate in the middle. Elytra little convex, and apparently smooth but seen under a lens to be marked with light striæ, each stria composed of very shallow variolous impressions. Pygidium coarsely punctate. Under side of body fulvo-pilose.

The only specimen of this insect is a male.

403.—SEMANOPTERUS DEPRESSIUSCULUS. n. sp.

Length 9 lines.

Black, subnitid. Head rugosely punctate with a small conical tubercle in the centre of the forehead, and the apex of the clypeus slightly rounded in front, and reflexed in the middle into a minute tooth. Thorax transverse, deeply emarginate in front, rounded on the sides, almost truncate at the base, with the anterior angles advanced and acute, the posterior square, and the median line marked with two punctate foveæ, the anterior one round, the posterior elongate. Scutellum punctate at the base, smooth at the apex. Elytra with the suture smooth and elevated, and with four costæ on each side, the intervals between the first three having three irregular rows of coarse punctures, while towards the sides the puncturation becomes closer and much less regular. Pygidium finely punctate. Under surface nitid, with the meso-and meta-thorax densely punctate, and fulvo-pilose. Fore tibiæ strongly tridentated externally and acutely so in the males, and with the internal apical spine large in both sexes and acute in the male.

404.—SEMANOPTERUS CONVEXIUSCULUS. n. sp.

Length $7\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, subnitid, subconvex. Head transversely rugose, with a small tubercle in the centre of the forehead, and with the clypeus truncate. Thorax finely punctate with the impressions on the median line more shallow, more elongate and less punctate than in the last species. Scutellum subtriangular and smooth with two or three punctiform impressions in the centre. Elytra strongly striato-punctate, with the interstices rather elevated, and the punctures towards the apex small and dense. Under surface and legs as in the last species.

405.—CRYPTODUS SUBCOSTATUS. n. sp.

Length 9 lines.

Brownish black, subnitid, and of a broad flattish form. Head densely punctate, with two small tubercles on the forehead, and with the clypeus rounded and reflexed. Thorax subconvex, finely but not densely punctate, with the median line broadly but not deeply impressed. Elytra flat, of the width of the thorax, and slightly dehiscent, with the suture and three tolerably distinct lines on each elytron elevated and thinly punctate, with the intervals occupied by three irregular rows of oval variolous impressions, and with a strong tuberosity near the apex on each elytron. Under side of body and legs piceous, thinly punctate, each puncture bearing a very short yellow decumbent seta. Antennæ with the first joint rough, punctate, triangular and very large, completely covering the rest of the antennæ excepting the club. Mentum with the base deeply and rather narrowly emarginate.

406.—CRYPTODUS OBSCURUS. n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Differs only from the last in being opaque, in having the clypeus less reflexed, the thorax more punctate and less convex, the elytra shorter, and the form generally much narrower and rather more convex.

407.—CRYPTODUS INCORNUTUS. n. sp.

Length 8 lines.

Piceous brown, subnitid, subconvex, narrow. Head densely punctate, with the clypeus broad, slightly reflexed and almost truncate. Thorax coarsely and densely punctate, with the median line broadly marked in the middle. Elytra dehiscent, with the subapical tuberosities strong, the costæ scarcely elevated, and the variolous impressions in the intervals of an elongate oval shape. Under side of abdomen densely variolose-punctate. First joint of antennæ a little smaller than in the last two species. Base of mentum deeply emarginate. Apex of prosternum subtruncate and ciliated.

These three species differ from all those previously described in the great size of the first joint of the antennæ. I may here state that *C. paradoxus* MacLeay, of which I possess the original specimen is a very different insect from *C. variolosus* White.

Sub-family CETONIIDÆ.

408.—SCHIZORHINA IMPAR, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, I., 1863, page 14.

409.—SCHIZORHINA OCELLATA, MacL., W. *Trans. Ent. Soc. N. S. Wales*, I., 1863, page 16.

410.—SCHIZORHINA PUNCTATA, Don. *Epit. Ins. t. I*—Gory et Percheron. *Mon. page 164, t. 28. f. 4*,—Burm. *Handb. III.*, page 541.

411.—SCHIZORHINA AUSTRALASIE, Don. *Epit. Ins. t. I. f. I*.—Gory et Percher. *Mon. page 161. t. 28. f. I*. Burm. *Handb. III.*, page 650.
Orpheus Perron *i. litt.*
Pauzeri Swartz. *Schönh. Syn. Ins. I.*, 3, app., page 50.

412.—SCHIZORHINA MASTERSII. n. sp.

Length $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Black, nitid. Head and thorax densely punctate, the former

with a transverse elevation highest in the middle on the forehead, and with the clypeus lightly emarginate. Scutellum thinly punctate. Elytra piceous towards the sides, and roughly and irregularly striato-punctate, with the second interstice from the suture, and the humeral callosity enlarged. Abdomen beneath very finely and thinly punctate with the apex of the penultimate segment ciliated with reddish hair. Apex of the mesosternum keel shaped, not produced. Under side of thorax and thighs moderately hairy. Tibiæ and tarsi red.

413.—SCHIZORHINA HIRTICEPS. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

Head and thorax black, densely punctate and pilose, the former with a ridge on the forehead, the base of the clypeus yellow, and the apex slightly emarginate, the latter with the apex, sides excepting a small spot, and two elongate spots near the base, yellow. Scutellum thinly punctate, and brown with the centre yellow. Elytra glabrous with the suture elevated and of a dark brown colour, with a broad elevated space on each side of the suture marked with one row of punctures and of a yellow colour with a brown spot behind the middle, and with the rest of their surface rugosely punctate, and of a luteous colour. Pygidium yellow, with the margins and a broad median vitta, brown. Abdomen beneath very finely and thinly punctate, nitid, and of a yellow colour with a black spot on the side and in the centre of each segment. Pro-meso-and meta-thorax black spotted with yellow, densely punctate and clothed thickly with long greyish hair. Apex of mesosternum, rounded and yellow. Legs red.

414.—SCHIZORHINA NIGRANS. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

In shape, size, and sculpture, this species is identical with the last, but it is entirely of a nitid black, with the head, thorax, and under side of body, thickly clothed with greyish hair.

415.—SCHIZORHINA PULCHRA. n. sp.

Length 7 lines.

Olive brown with a tinge of red, opaque, velvety. Head

glabrous, subnitid, and punctate with the clypeus strongly emarginate. Thorax thinly punctate the punctures of a semicircular form, with the sides broadly margined with yellow. Scutellum long, obtuse at the apex. Elytra thinly punctate as on the thorax, with some fine striæ near the suture, numerous transverse striæ near the apex, and an interrupted yellow fascia behind the middle. Pygidium black with two large yellow spots. Under surface of body and legs piceous, punctate, each puncture furnished with a white setiform scale, and marked with numerous whitish patches. Thighs and tibiæ ciliated beneath with whitish hair. Apex of mesosternum broad and rounded.

416.—SCHIZORHINA VIRIDICUPREA. n. sp.

Length 6 lines.

Of a brilliant coppery green, with the upper surface of the thighs, the tibiæ, the tarsi, the antennæ, and the parts of the mouth, of a piceous red. Head long, finely punctate, with the clypeus slightly emarginate, and of a bluish colour at the apex. Thorax smooth and rather elevated along the median line, depressed on each side of it, and marked with a number of short transverse striolæ. Scutellum with a few punctures near the sides. Elytra furnished with numerous erect hairs, punctured in irregular rows near the suture, rugosely striolate towards the sides, and impressed with a large oblong fovea behind the middle. Under side of thorax and thighs pilose. Apex of mesosternum flat, dilated and rounded.

The sculpture of this insect is the same as in *Cetonia fulgens* described by me in Vol. I., page 18, of our Transactions, but it differs from it in being of a broader form, and very different colour.

- 417.—GLYCYPHANA BRUNNIPES, Kirby. *Trans. Linn. Soc.* XII., page 465,—Schaum. *Ann. Franc.* 1849, page 263.
conspersa Gory et Perch. *Mon.*, page 287, t. 56, v. 1.—Burm. *Handb.* III., page 353.
obscura Don. *Epit. Ins* ?
viridiobscura, Dej. *Cat.* 2nd ed., page 173.
var fasciata. Fab. *perversa*, Schaum. *stolata*. Fab.

418.—*VALGUS NIGRINUS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Entirely black, and moderately covered with white scales. Head punctate with the clypeus broadly rounded at the apex. Thorax longer than the width, and covered with a kind of tessellated marking. Scutellum thickly covered with white scales. Elytra punctate, striate, and marked much in the same way as the thorax.

419.—*VALGUS CASTANEIPENNIS*. n. sp.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Head and thorax black, densely covered with whitish scales, the former with the clypeus truncate in front. Elytra chesnut and covered with striæ of yellowish scales. Pygidium under side of body, and legs very densely clothed with whitish scales.

The remainder of the Coleoptera in the Gayndah collection will form the subject of another paper.
